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FM 30-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

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AGGRESSOR THE MANEUVER ENEMY RESCINDED FOR HISTORICAL USE ONLY

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MAY 1959

FIELD MANUAL

AGGRESSOR, THE MANEUVER ENEMY

FM 30-101

CHANGES No. 1

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 23 September 1959

FM 30-101, 4 May 1959, is changed as follows:

* * * * *

Chapter 2. Change title to read "Aggressor Uniforms, Insignia, Currency and Logistics."

* * * * *

Section VI (added). Aggressor Logistics.

24.1. **Logistical System.** The Aggressor logistical system is constantly undergoing changes designed to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. Logistics is a command responsibility at all echelons. A general discussion of Aggressor logistics is published in Chapter 14, FM 30-102. It should be noted that the introduction of new handling methods and equipment apparently has not resulted in any appreciable change in the unique and massive Aggressor logistical structure. The key aspect of the system can best be described as the one that worked because of "pressure from above." It is a very complex system in which the chiefs of the logistical services are responsible for overall logistical coordination, but are only actually responsible for the procurement and supply of food and forage, quartermaster type supplies, petroleum, oils and lubricants, and medical and veterinary supplies.

a. Priorities. Priorities are rigidly adhered to when established by Aggressor. In a tight (limited or short supply) situation, priorities are absolute. Ammunition and POL have higher priorities than rations. Areas of main effort will naturally be given higher priorities at the expense of secondary areas. Military priorities supersede all civilian priorities in war time and entire local populations may be expended by serving as a defensive screen while regular military forces are being reorganized, concentrated, or otherwise readied for forthcoming decisive actions.

b. Supply Discipline. Strict and effective supply discipline is rigidly enforced throughout Aggressor dominated areas. All personnel are held strictly accountable for supplies and equipment. Unit commanders and individuals are held financially accountable for supplies and equipment, as well as damage to all other property that they may use or contact. This tends to hold waste and negligence to a severe minimum.

c. *Improvisation.* Aggressor has historically depended upon improvisation to provide a major assist in his logistics. This is currently on the decline and can be expected to become less important in the future. The Aggressor ground forces will continue to use local construction materials, civilian facilities for logistical installations, food supplies, captured weapons, munitions, POL products and other equipment when necessary to further their objectives. They will continue to operate the organized water, rail and highway (where it exists), transportation facilities far in excess of normal capacities. This will be accomplished by injecting tighter schedules, higher payloads, extra docks and loading points, and additional traffic control measures.

d. *Evaluation.* The Aggressor logistical system has already proved its effectiveness. It has supported the entire Aggressor logistical effort in the past and is constantly being given additional capabilities. The rail system is the main means of transportation within the homeland; this is followed by water, highway and air. In evaluating the Aggressor logistical system, it should be realized that expanding organizations, new equipment, and changing of tactical doctrine increases logistical requirements. This partially offsets the advantages of increased capabilities. Currently the air transport system is undergoing a faster rate of development than water or highway. Air, however, will be limited to handling of military and strategic supplies, and the transportation of governmental personnel or *high circle trigon* members until the economy permits wider use. Aggressor logistical planners are extremely capable at higher levels. Their planning and supervisory methods are constantly projected to lower levels thus causing a relatively high standard of execution of all logistical requirements.

24.2. *Storage.* Aggressor initiated a program of stockpiling reserves of all types of materials immediately after the establishment of the nation. This system has constantly undergone periods of refinement. It currently retains one of the highest priorities of all governmental activities. This high priority indicates that national leaders are determined to make the Aggressor nation as completely prepared for war as possible, even though other areas of economic and industrial development might be retarded. This aim possibly results from a consideration of the inherent weakness of the internal transport system and also a fear that a series of strategic attacks by some strong enemy might not be minimized. Aggressor has attempted to maintain a 45-day stock level of combat materials in its outer military districts during the past 10 years. This figure is to be raised to 60, then 75 days as soon as the production capability permits.

a. *Systems.* Storage systems are divided into three classes as follows: (1) central depots, (2) strategic reserves, and (3) industrial mobilization reserves. Central depots are for military type supplies

and are further established for specific types of those supplies. Separate depots exist for fuel and lubricants, food and forage, ammunition, weapons, motor vehicles, clothing, armored equipment, engineer equipment and supplies, and signal and medical supplies and equipment. Sometimes several depots carrying separate items may be located in a depot complex. Older supplies are exhausted prior to using newer ones.

b. Strategic reserves. Strategic (sometimes called state) reserves collect and store strategic and technical materials and equipment which meet the requirements of military and/or economic regions during periods of national emergency. These reserves are generally categorized in accordance with their importance as follows: (1) strategic, (2) especially strategic, (3) short supply, critically short supply, and untouchable. About 6 percent of the gross product is put into the strategic reserve. All strategic reserve storage installations operate under military regulations.

c. Industrial mobilization. Industrial mobilization reserves are stockpiled throughout Aggressor industry to facilitate the uninterrupted operation of the munitions industry during war and to speed the conversion of other industries to war production. These reserves differ from strategic reserve in that they are established at each factory in accordance with its mobilization plan. When combined, strategic and mobilization reserves are sufficient to keep vital segments of Aggressor industry in operation for periods of 3 to 24 months. Industrial mobilization reserves include principally machine tools, raw materials, and semifinished goods.

d. Other types of storage. Each Aggressor theater operates its own storage system and counterparts of this system are to be found at successive lower levels in such size as necessary to support the type organization. The following is a list of field storage bases and where they are normally located.

- (1) Front Supply Base—Theater level, usually 100 miles from rear of Army boundary.
- (2) Field Army Supply Base—Army rear area, about 40 miles from the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA).
- (3) Divisional Area Depot—Division rear area.
- (4) Regimental Area Depot—Mobile supply loads retained in regimental rear area under control of regimental supply deputy.

24.3. Supply.

a. Responsibilities. Supply responsibilities are specified at all levels of Aggressor operations. At theater (front) and Army levels, supply is coordinated by the chief of rear services. The same system is used at division and regimental levels except that in division, com-

bat and non-combat vehicles and parts are combined into one channel which is headed by a deputy for technical affairs. This officer also operates the motor vehicle and tank repair facilities and depots. Each chief of service (signal, engineer and chemical) is responsible for the supply of items peculiar to his service. At regimental level, however, these supplies are stored in a combined technical supply depot and normally supervised by the engineer officer. Specialized supply channels end at regiment. At battalion level, all supply is handled by the commander, his executive officer, and the leader of the service platoon. In companies, the commanders and first sergeants take care of all supply duties. During all Aggressor campaigns the principle of "delivery forward" has been the guide for logistical support. The system insures that higher units deliver to lower units. It exemplifies the continued Aggressor emphasis on centralized control.

b. Priorities. In the Aggressor system of supply priorities, ammunition is usually first. If a pursuit or exploitation phase is imminent, fuel may be given an equal or higher priority, though it normally rates no higher than second. High priorities are also given to various categories of specialized supplies and materials, such as engineer and signal equipment.

c. Weapons and ammunition control. The artillery commander is responsible for the supply of small arms, artillery material, and for the ammunition supply of all weapons. This applies from theater level down through division level and to the chief of artillery at regimental level. At regimental level, the chief of artillery supply is responsible for the artillery supply dump, the issue of ammunition, and the issue, temporary storage, and repair of weapons. One or two armorers usually are available at the regimental dump to perform minor repairs.

d. Fuel and Lubricants. POL products are usually delivered by rail from central depots or refineries to the theater POL depots. Tank ships and barges are used wherever possible. Distribution from theater depots forward is primarily by rail supplemented by trucks when needed. Increasing motorization of Aggressor military forces is causing an increasing degree of problems in POL supply. Aggressor is currently experimenting with various versions of POL distribution. It is possible that flexible pipelines may be used for the supply of theaters and armies in future campaigns. The current type field armies must depend primarily upon POL supply by rail and truck tanks. Aggressor divisions and regiments normally receive their POL supplies by truck. Both tank trucks and fuel drums are used. Battalions are supplied by regimental supply trucks from the regimental POL dumps. A reversal of the normal supply procedure is sometimes encountered by the artillery battalions as they will quite often send their own trucks to the regimental dump to pick up supplies.

24.4 Food.

a. Food Supply. The exploitation of local resources to supply food and forage is a standard Aggressor practice. This is almost 100 percent true for perishable foods such as meat, vegetables, and dairy products. Grain is usually collected in the homeland and delivered to the field forces. Theater rear services operate mills to process the grain and field bakeries for the wholesale production of bread. Limited livestock (cattle) will be driven on the hoof, however, the appropriation of local livestock serves to release troops and transportation facilities for use in other areas.

- (1) The standard Aggressor ration (FM 30-102) weighs 5.5-5.7 pounds. Troops are given the standard ration 6 days per week and a vegetarian (meatless) ration one day per week. The ration can be increased on a particular day, but the total weight stipulated for a week cannot be exceeded. The major portion of all meals will be served in the forms of soups and stews. Bread or biscuit usually comprises the largest single item in the ration list. Aggressor has a combat (reserve) ration which weighs approximately 2 pounds.
- (2) The standard ration generally consists of the following:
 - (a) Bread.
 - (b) Wheat flour.
 - (c) Soya flour.
 - (d) Grain.
 - (e) Macaroni.
 - (f) Meat.
 - (g) Fish.
 - (h) Fat.
 - (i) Vegetable oils.
 - (j) Fresh vegetables.
 - (k) Potatoes.
 - (l) Carrots.
 - (m) Onions.
 - (n) Tomato paste.
 - (o) Condiments.
 - (p) Sugar.
 - (q) Salt.
 - (r) Tea.
 - (s) Tobacco.

Total 5.5-5.7 pounds. (The meatless ration usually weighs about 5 pounds—this ration provides approximately 3,000 calories.)

(3) Combat (Reserve) (Dry) Ration.

(a) Bread or biscuit.....	750-1,050 grams
(b) Bologna, canned meat or fish.....	95-160 grams
(c) Suet or cheese.....	110-160 grams

(d) Sugar -----	50-60 grams
(e) Salt -----	10-15 grams
(f) Tea -----	2 grams
(g) Tobacco -----	20 grams

Total 2-2½ pounds (packaging material will weigh approximately ½ pound).

b. Distribution of Ration Supplies.

(1) Ration supplies are distributed as follows (short tons) :

	<i>With individuals</i>	<i>Army reserve</i>	<i>Total in unit</i>
Mechanized Army -----	120	2, 442	2, 562
In Army Units -----	14	98	112
In Divisions -----	100	650	750
In Army Depots -----	---	1, 700*	1, 700

*This constitutes approximately 6 days dry and 6 days standard rations.

(2) Distribution of rations in a current Aggressor type field army with attached and supporting elements (short tons) :

	<i>With individuals</i>	<i>In reserve</i>	<i>Total in unit</i>
Army -----	350	5, 410	5, 760
In Divisions -----	350	1, 684	2, 034
In Army Units -----	16	160	176
In Depots -----	---	3, 600*	3, 600

*This constitutes approximately 6 days dry and 6 days standard rations. (These are supplemented by exploitation of local resources.)

24.5. Aggressor POW Ration Supply. Although Aggressor is not a signatory to the Geneva Convention, certain standard practices are followed in rationing POWs. Central ration dumps are established and are supplied by barge or rail. These dumps are used to supply front line units and the POW compounds. Rations are trucked or otherwise sent forward to front line units. POW details are sent to central dumps to pack rations to the POW compounds.

a. Movement. During movement of POWs, each man is issued rations calculated to last until the next date of issue. The quantities are carefully weighed and allocated to each individual. Items issued usually consist of a single item, normally some type of grain, and is placed in either 30 or 60 pound packages (sacks). Collapsible type kitchen equipment is used. At meal times while the mess crews establish their kitchens, supply personnel collect rations for preparation of the meal. Kitchen personnel carry their individual rations only.

b. Ration Content. Aggressor POW rations are usually deficient in vitamin content. Fresh meats and canned meats are scarce. The lack of vitamins tends to cause body deterioration and illness after long periods. To offset this, Aggressor supplements the POW ration with corn sprouts, bean sprouts and similar items whenever they are available.

24.6. Water Supply.

a. The water supply for field forces is organized according to plans developed by engineer units in cooperation with the medical service.

When time permits, a water supply plan is drawn up to include a survey, a water supply chart, and a work schedule. The location of existing water resources in the expected zone of operations is established by the survey. The chart indicates which sources will be used, where new wells will be dug, and how water supply stations will be deployed. The work schedule designates water points and operating troops. It also shows daily water requirements, indicates transportation requirements for hauling the water, and provides for equipment relative to water availability.

b. Engineers organize water supply points in the rear of theaters and armies. Water supply points for all lower echelons are organized by organization engineer troops under the direction of the local commander. The daily requirements for areas where water points are widely separated are carefully computed to determine the amount of transportation needed.

c. The normal allowable rate of water consumption is about 6½ gallons per man per day. This includes food preparation, drinking, cleaning, laundry, and bathing. The allowance is reduced to 1½ gallons per day under restricted conditions. This is done by eliminating laundry, cleaning, and bathing. When conditions are such that an absolute minimum must be established, Aggressor eliminates all uses except drinking and allows about 3½ quarts of water per man for 3 days. This absolute minimum cannot normally extend beyond the 3-day period. Water requirements for motor-cooling systems and other similar purposes varies according to the terrain, road conditions, and climate. These requirements are calculated separately.

45. Application.

* * * * *

c. (Added) The type warfare (situation short of war, limited war, or general war) and the scale of employment of nuclear weapons should be clearly indicated when Aggressor units are to be employed. In addition to the type of warfare, the operational setting of each exercise scenario should give the scale of employment of nuclear weapons, such as—

- (1) Nonactive nuclear warfare.
- (2) Small scale use of nuclear weapons.
- (3) Intermediate use of nuclear weapons.
- (4) Large scale use of nuclear weapons.
- (5) All-out nuclear warfare.

Each scenario should contain a strategic setting covering—

- (1) Nature of the enemy, i.e., satellite, irregular, etc.
- (2) Nature of friendly forces.
- (3) Geographical area of the exercise.
- (4) Scale and use of nuclear weapons.
- (5) Limitations, i.e., use of chemicals, biological warfare activities, limits of advance, etc.

Appendix X

Aggressor Exercise Scenario, Example

Section I. Authorized Departure

2. (Superseded) Aggressor's government, religion, political philosophy, organization, equipment, and tactical doctrine correspond with that outlined in pertinent Aggressor field manuals. This scenario portrays a general war involving regular forces, irregular forces, and satellite units. It is designed primarily to depict situations involving the intermediate use of nuclear weapons in conjunction with conventional weapons. The geographical locations involved and the sequence of events are intentionally designed to permit the increased use of nuclear weapons in some areas while completely denying the use of such weapons in others.

By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker*, Secretary of the Army:

L. L. LEMNITZER,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

R. V. LEE,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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CofCh Bd (2)	PMST Sr Div Units (1)
USCONARC (20)	PMST Jr Div Units (1)
US ARADCOM (2)	PMST Mil Sch Div Units (1)
US ARADCOM, Rgn (2)	USA Cmbt Exper Cen (10)

NG: State AG (3); units—same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

USAR: None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

FIELD MANUAL

No. 30-101

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 4 May 1959

AGGRESSOR, THE MANEUVER ENEMY

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*This manual supersedes FM 30-101, January 1953, with C 1, 26 June 1956, and FM 30-104, February 1953, with C 1, 18 March 1954.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose and Scope

This manual is a guide for the employment of Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, in training exercises. It is applicable in maneuvers and command post exercises, regardless of the size or type of participating units, or whether Aggressor forces are physically represented or simulated. It covers personnel, uniforms, equipment, devices, methods and procedures that may be used in portraying Aggressor military forces. The country, peoples, and forces used, are fictitious and are devised as training aids for United States military forces. Any resemblance to existing countries or known military forces or individuals is purely coincidental.

Any digression from the use of Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, in field exercises and CPX's incurs immediate consideration of established Department of Defense and Department of Army security policies.

This manual is applicable to nuclear and non-nuclear warfare.

2. Definitions and Terminology

a. Aggressor. The maneuver enemy, designated "Aggressor," is a training aid consisting of an imaginary enemy nation with a *fictitious* history, government, and armed forces.

b. Aggressor Nation. An imaginary nation with an assumed history, government, military organization, language and political philosophy, whose armed forces are fictitiously located in known geographical areas for strategical, tactical and logistical maneuver play.

c. Aggressor Forces. Aggressor forces in the field are represented by units of the United States armed forces designated by competent authority to act as a maneuver enemy. Additional simulated Aggressor forces may be included in tactical exercises when necessary to the proper conduct of the exercise. Aggressor Armed Forces are described in FM 30-102.

d. United States Forces. United States forces and troops who oppose the Aggressor forces during tactical exercises.

e. Aggressor Center. A permanent agency of U.S. Continental Army Command which provides advice, assistance, and aggressor supply items required to support an Aggressor force in tactical exercises and other training. It assists other USCONARC agencies in the development of doctrine, tactics and techniques to be employed by Ag-

gressor, and in development of techniques to be employed in maneuver control.

3. Missions of Aggressor

a. Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, is designed to accomplish three primary missions as the opposing force during the tactical training of United States troops. They are as follows:

- (1) Provide opportunity for maneuver against a realistic enemy.
- (2) Emphasize all phases of intelligence training.
- (3) Instill in United States forces the realization that future enemy forces will differ in uniforms, weapons, equipment, tactical doctrine, language, customs, society and basic philosophy from those to which they are accustomed.

b. These missions are also applicable to command post exercises. In all types of exercises, detailed planning is required to insure that the role of the Aggressor is developed and completely integrated into all phases. The enemy situation can be portrayed more vividly by information made available by acts of the Aggressor force. This may be accomplished by conducting intensified intelligence play in all or some of the following:

- (1) Ground activities
- (2) Prepared prisoner of war injectees.
- (3) Documents
- (4) Propaganda
- (5) Traffic for radio intercept
- (6) Simulated casualties

An intensified intelligence play of all available sources and agencies adds increased realism when properly directed and utilized by the U.S. Commander and his staff (FM 105-5).

c. In the accomplishment of these primary missions care must be exercised to insure that Aggressor is not utilized in any manner which would subvert or overshadow the primary purposes or objectives of the training exercise. Unconventional warfare actions, special warfare, and use of *agents* must be utilized carefully to result in maximum benefit.

4. Realism

a. Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, complete with a fictitious national background, history, government, military establishment, language, society and political philosophy (FM 30-103) has been adopted, and developed as an effective means of injecting realism in all types of tactical exercises. The inclosure of the fictitious nation into known geographical boundaries facilitates strategic and logistical play. The ability to change these boundaries to agree with desired situations, provides a flexibility that aids any type of training situation. The Aggressor armed forces have a complete order of

battle, distinctive uniforms and insignia, and a sound but decidedly different and changing tactical doctrine. The major tactical and command post exercises in which Aggressor is used, are the basis for further expansion of the Aggressor order of battle and history. The Aggressor soldier is portrayed as regimented, physically fit, alert, aggressive, resourceful, and clever. He has been thoroughly indoctrinated in the basic Aggressor objective of world domination. The proper utilization of Aggressor provides a realistic maneuver enemy and a suitable opponent for the United States soldier.

b. In field exercises, the United States army units representing Aggressor will wear the standard Aggressor uniform (ch. 2). They may be equipped with prefabricated or improvised models of many items of standard military equipment as well as sound, flash, and smoke simulation devices for artillery representation, and sonic equipment for reproducing sounds of battle. The types, availability, and methods of employment of special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices are discussed in Chapter 3.

5. Intelligence Training

The employment of Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, in tactical and command post exercises permits extensive play of many aspects of combat intelligence and counterintelligence. Considerable training can be given to staffs and to selected individuals. United States military forces may be trained in the exploitation of numerous types of sources and agencies. The collection, processing, evaluation, dissemination and use of intelligence information is stressed. Correct security procedures are practiced and training practices which serve to enhance operational effectiveness, are taught. Aggressor situations increase the results from training programs conducted for intelligence specialists. Order of battle intelligence, forms, documents, and numerous devices and items of special equipment may be used to add to the value of this training. The use of the extensive training situations which are available, may well serve to avert future disaster on the real battlefield.

6. Specialized Aggressor Activities

a. *General.* Aggressor may be expected to employ psychological warfare, chemical warfare, biological and radiological warfare, unconventional warfare and nuclear warfare against her enemies in all appropriate situations. These activities also provide avenues for introduction of different types of new and technical equipment and unconventional procedures into exercises. Aggressor should always be given capabilities equal to those of U.S. forces or commensurate with the problem.

b. *Psychological Warfare.* Aggressor psychological warfare activities should be carefully planned and the themes, methods, and media

approved by the officer responsible for the conduct of the exercise. During tactical operations, various media are employed to disseminate tactical propaganda. These include leaflets dropped from aircraft, posters, and leaflets placed at selected points along routes of communication, planted on prisoners or civilians within the combat area, and those which may be placed at specific locations by patrol elements. Loudspeaker broadcasts provide another useful means of disseminating tactical propaganda. These broadcasts should always be supervised or monitored by personnel trained in special warfare, to insure maximum favorable benefit from their use. The primary objective of aggressor tactical propaganda is to achieve a greater degree of realism in tactical exercises, to familiarize the United States soldier with special warfare techniques, and to strengthen his capacity to resist this type of attack in a future war.

c. Chemical, Biological and Radiological Warfare. Aggressor may be expected to employ chemical, biological and radiological warfare extensively since she is not a signatory to the articles of the Geneva Convention. New types of radiological detection devices, simulated radioactive contamination devices and chemical agent detection protection equipment tend to aid in exercise play when introduced. The exercise players should have the use of personnel who are qualified in these fields.

d. Unconventional Warfare. Aggressor makes extensive use of organized guerilla bands and Circle Trigon Party influenced partisan groups operating behind enemy lines. This type of warfare has been highly successful in Aggressor's struggle to become a nation and will continue to be developed and used in future campaigns. Aggressor military and para-military troops are well trained in guerilla techniques, and are constantly developing new approaches, for their application, under all probable conditions. Light automatic small arms, light mortars, and hand grenades are normally used by Aggressor guerillas. Small bands of skilled technicians have been trained in the use of more intricate weapons such as portable versions of atomic demolitions. Some key *guerilla and partisan* personnel are trained in the use and functioning of all types of weapons and equipment used by their own and opposing military forces. This enables them to quickly make effective use of captured enemy equipment and to engage in sabotage operations which will have disastrous effects upon the opposing forces ability to maintain his fighting strength. Aggressor may leave large hidden stocks of weapons and munitions behind to be used by guerilla forces, or supply the guerilla forces by airdrop or submarine raids, or by infiltration of military equipment under the guise of nonmilitary supplies. It is not unusual for battalions and regiments to infiltrate the lines of opposing forces and operate as guerillas, utilizing the hidden or airdrop method of sup-

ply. The primary mission of Aggressor guerilla activities is to divert as many opposing forces as possible from their combat missions, to lower morale of opposing forces and to assist revolt by sympathizers. The objectives of inserting unconventional Aggressor warfare operations into training exercises are to—

- (1) Familiarize United States soldiers with guerilla operations which may be directed against them in war.
- (2) Emphasize the necessity for providing adequate security measures against such operations.
- (3) Provide training in combat operations against guerilla forces.
- (4) Familiarize commanders and staffs with the capabilities and limitations of guerilla units.
- (5) To show that this form of warfare incorporates the use of a vast potential of otherwise unused manpower and equipment which when properly organized, controlled and directed, can exercise extensive influence upon the outcome of military operations. Unconventional warfare should be injected into all exercises in accordance with a prepared scenario; and personnel who have been thoroughly briefed or trained in the situations which are to be portrayed should be used.

7. Employment of Aggressor in Tactical Exercises

The operation of the Aggressor force in an exercise is in accordance with the limitations established by the Exercise Controller. The Controller coordinates the Aggressor forces and the Umpire Group with the general plan of the exercise (FM 105-5). In free exercises it is necessary that Aggressor forces have assigned umpires to insure realistic play. Normally umpire liaison teams, fire marker teams and limited additional umpire personnel are provided for Aggressor forces in controlled exercises. At all times in free or controlled exercises, the Aggressor forces are required to react in such a manner as to provide for the accomplishment of the training objectives of the exercise. Overall limitations on actions of Aggressor forces are normally based on the missions assigned, operations of the opposing United States forces, and any restrictions imposed by the area, time, and forces available.

When United States forces are selected to play Aggressor in an exercise, it does not mean that they will not receive training benefits. These forces will usually receive more training than other like units. Since they normally consist of a small portion of the exercise forces, they will find themselves representing larger Aggressor units and operating continuously, thereby exposed to more activity during the exercise. When converting United States forces to Aggressor forces, it is advisable to convert to a larger unit, i.e., company to battalion, or

battle group to division. This enables a United States troop commander to convert his organization to completely different types of organizations readily, while retaining the same elements of control as in his own unit structure.

These general guides are applicable in the employment of Aggressor as the maneuver enemy in all tactical exercises:

- (1) The U.S. Army Aggressor Center will provide Aggressor supplies and equipment for support of all field, command post and map exercises of battle group size or larger.
- (2) When approved by USCONARC, the Aggressor Center will provide a representative to attend the initial planning conference and recommend the size and composition of an Aggressor Center Advisory Support Field Team for the exercise and where and when the Aggressor Center support should be available to the maneuver director.
- (3) After the initial planning conference (2), the Aggressor Center will prepare the background portion of the Aggressor scenario, detailed order of battle data, and the plan for conversion of U.S. units to Aggressor units and forward this material to the exercise director.
- (4) Complete stocks of authorized Aggressor uniforms (winter and summer) with appropriate accessories, supplies, and simulation equipment are maintained by U.S. Army Aggressor Center. These are available through Army training aids subcenters.
- (5) Sonics equipment is maintained at the Aggressor Center and is provided only in conjunction with attachment of Aggressor Center Sonic Support Teams to the exercise as requested by the Exercise Director.

The effectiveness of Aggressor in helping to attain the desired objectives of an exercise is primarily dependent upon detailed planning and preparations. The resulting enthusiasm obtained through the conversion of an American unit to Aggressor tends to open new or dormant sparks of initiative in exercise personnel. Additional initiative can be generated by personnel acting as Aggressor, persistently pursuing each detail of the play as if it were the real thing. Through aggressive actions on the part of the leaders of the Aggressor forces, this maneuver enemy can be real enough to challenge the complete capability of the maneuvering elements. Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, is a versatile training aid whose activities can be carefully calculated or designed to portray, through channels available in combat, the capabilities and deployment of a realistic "enemy."

CHAPTER 2

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS, INSIGNIA, AND CURRENCY

Section I. ARMY

8. Basic Army Uniform

a. The basic uniform of the Aggressor army is a combat uniform. The same uniform is worn by both officer and enlisted personnel. Insignia of rank or grade, collar tabs, sleeve patches, and shoulder straps designate the rank, branch, and unit of the individual (figs. 1 and 14). Because of high esprit and strong organizational pride, Aggressor troops habitually wear their distinctive insignia into combat.

b. The army uniform is jungle green in color which is in keeping with the national colors and the traditional emblem of the Circle Trigon Party. The cut of the shirt, trousers, and oversea cap resembles that of similar items of the United States Army uniform. Footwear also follows United States Army design. Aggressor army female personnel (including nurses) wear the conventional jungle green uniforms of the same general pattern as those worn by female personnel of the United States Army.

c. The summer uniform is made of 2 ounce-weight cotton twill, shade Aggressor jungle green.

d. The winter uniform is made of 16 ounce-weight wool, shade Aggressor jungle green. Outer clothing such as coats, field jackets, and parkas are designed similar to like items of the United States Army. In arctic areas and under conditions of snow and ice operations, overwhites are normally worn by all. Distinctive armbands and headbands bearing the Aggressor Circle Trigon, are worn by Aggressor personnel when using overwhites.

e. The Aggressor helmet, although similar to the United States Army helmet, has a distinctive ridge running front to rear over the crest of the helmet. This ridge is about 8½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, and tapers in height from 1½ inches in front to ½ inch in back (fig. 2).

f. A Department of the Army Quartermaster Corps Modification Work Order (QM 34, 3 April 1953) authorizes conversion of liner, helmet, to make Aggressor forces combat headgear.

9. Special Army Uniforms

a. *Fusilier Units.*

(1) All fusilier troops wear the basic Army uniform with dis-

tinctive markings. The term "fusilier," a designation of elite troops, is applied as a reward to any type division (except airborne) which distinguishes itself in battle. "Fusilier" is combined with words indicating both size and type of units, for example: Fusilier Tank Regiment, Fusilier Rifle Regiment, Fusilier Mechanized Division, etc.

- (2) The distinctive marking for all Fusilier troops is a red cap readily distinguishable at some distance. Unit esprit is so high that the red cap is often worn into combat in place of the helmet. Fusilier officers (fig. 3) also wear red shoulder straps.

b. Airborne Units. Airborne units are also considered elite. Hence the uniform of Airborne troops is the same as that of Fusilier units, except that officers of Airborne units do not wear red shoulder straps.

c. Armored tank, and Mechanized Units. Personnel assigned to tank units normally wear a black cap with the basic Army uniform (fig. 4). Personnel assigned to fusilier tanks units, however, wear the red cap.

d. Special Horse Cavalry Units. Mounted troops wear breeches, boots, spurs, the Army shirt and a green felt hat which is similar in design to the United States Campaign Hat and is worn with a crease lengthwise down the center of the crown (fig. 5).

This material is included to provide Aggressor the capability of cavalry units when operated in areas and under conditions where the type units could be realistically employed.

10. Off Duty Uniform

The off duty uniform for officers and enlisted personnel consists of the combat uniform, with cap, a black colored tie, black belt, and low-cut shoes of conventional United States design (figs. 6 and 7).

11. Officers' Insignia of Rank

a. General. Aggressor army officers of company grade are designated by means of gold bars, field grade by gold leaves, and general officers by a combination of gold leaves and crossed cannons, rifles or sabers (figs. 1 and 8). These insignia are worn on both shoulder straps and on the service cap.

b. Comparative Army Rank.

Aggressor Army
Marshal
General of Army
General of Corps
General of Division
General of Brigade
Colonel
Commandant

United States Army
General of the Army
General
Lieutenant General
Major General
Brigadier General
Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel

Aggressor Army

Major
Captain
Lieutenant
Sub-Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

United States Army

Major
Captain
First Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

12. Enlisted Insignia of Grade

a. Aggressor army enlisted grades are designated by a combination of chevrons and pips worn on the sleeve of each arm. The chevrons are similar to the United States Army chevrons, but are worn point down with the point four inches from the lower extremity of shirt cuff. Sergeants Major wear a gold leaf instead of pips (fig. 9).

b. Comparative Army Enlisted Grade Responsibilities.

Aggressor Army

Sergeant Major
Staff Sergeant

Senior Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Section Sergeant
Corporal
Senior Private
Private

United States Equivalent

Sergeant Major
Senior enlisted man in a staff section
at battalion or higher headquarters.
First Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Section Leader
Squad Leader
Assistant Squad Leader, gunner, etc.
Private E-1 and E-2 and Privates First
Class who do not fit above assignments

13. Unit and Branch Insignia

a. *Company, Battalion and Regimental Insignia.* The branch for both Army officers and enlisted personnel is shown by colored cloth tabs worn on both sides of the collar. Black arabic numerals superimposed on the collar tabs indicate the numerical designations of organic regiments, battalions, or the separate (GHQ) regiment, battalion, or company. However, white numerals are used on the black collar tabs of engineer units. The identifying colors for the various branches of the army are as follows:

Rifle	Red
Artillery	White
Tank, Mechanized and Cavalry	Yellow
Engineer	Black
Signal	Tan
Chemical Warfare	Purple
Propaganda	Orange
Other Services	Blue

b. *Division and Corps Insignia.* The division or corps insignia worn by personnel of the army, is a rectangular-shaped cloth patch with black numerals superimposed and worn on the upper right sleeve. The division is designated by the use of black Arabic numerals on the cloth patch; while in the corps, black Roman numerals

are used (figs. 12, 13, and 14). The colors of army, division and corps sleeve patches are as follows:

Rifle	Red
Artillery	White
Tank, Mechanized and Cavalry	Yellow
Airborne	Blue

c. Army and Army Group Insignia. The identifying insignia of Armies and Army Groups are rectangular-shaped white cloth patches bordered in black and worn on the upper right sleeve. Army numbers are spelled out and Army Group names are abbreviated in the Aggressor language in black letters on the white patches (figs. 6 and 10). These insignia are worn by Aggressor army personnel belonging to an Army and Army Group headquarters, as well as separate (GHQ) units detached from Army High Command to an Army or an Army Group for occupation duties or for a major campaign.

d. Army High Command Insignia. Aggressor personnel assigned to the staff of Army High Command wear a triangular-shaped red cloth patch on the upper right sleeve (fig. 7).

e. Artillery missile unit personnel wear a triangular shaped white cloth patch with a green missile superimposed thereon on the left breast pocket (fig. 11).

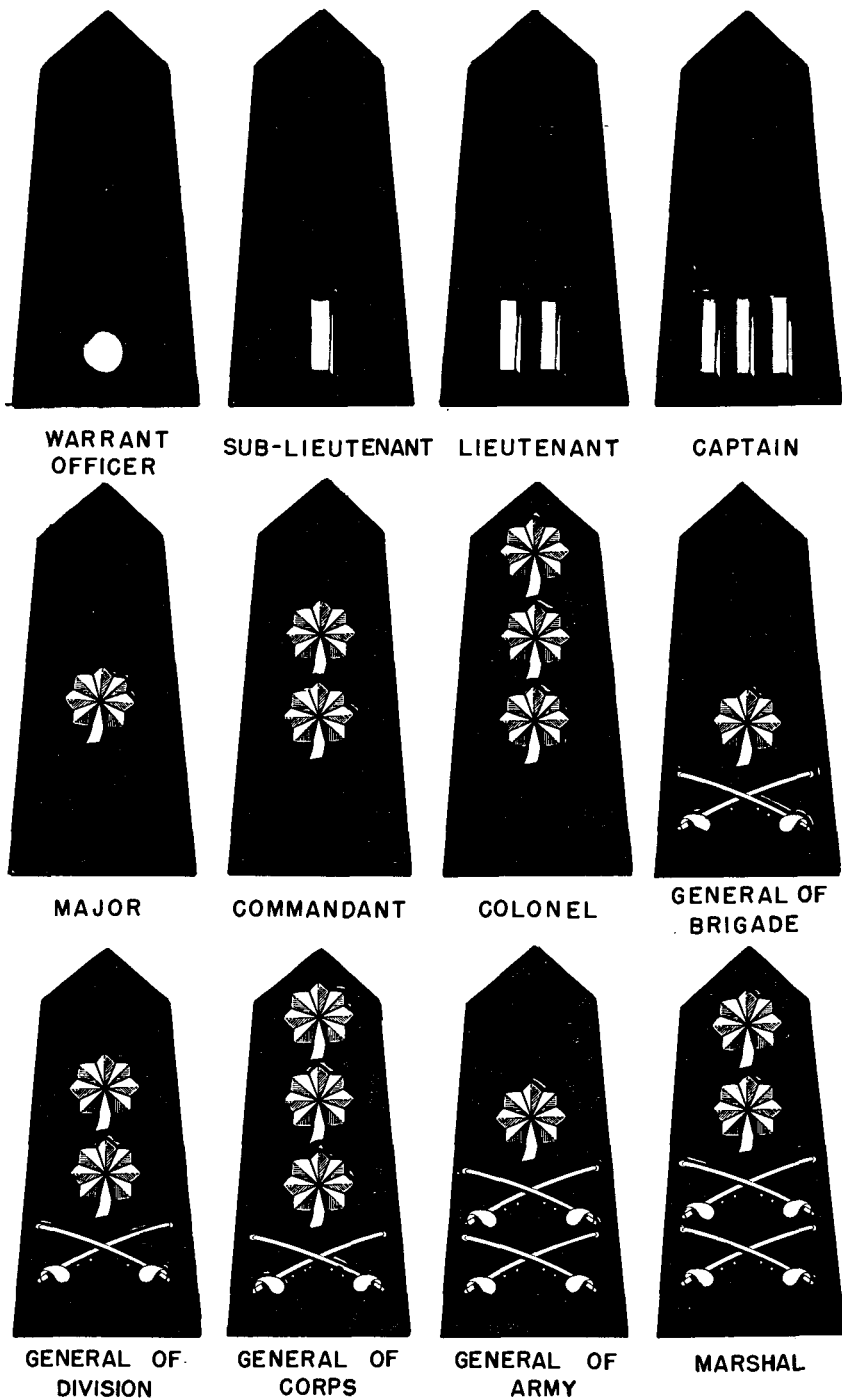


Figure 1. Army officer ranks.

see pg 26

GRB

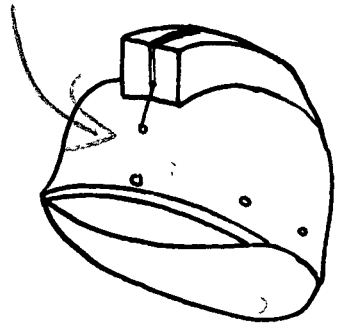
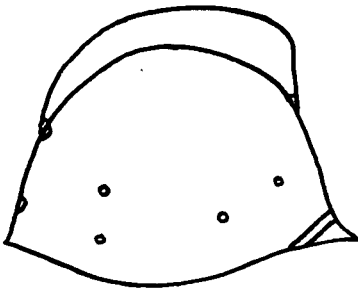


Figure 2. "Aggressor helmet."

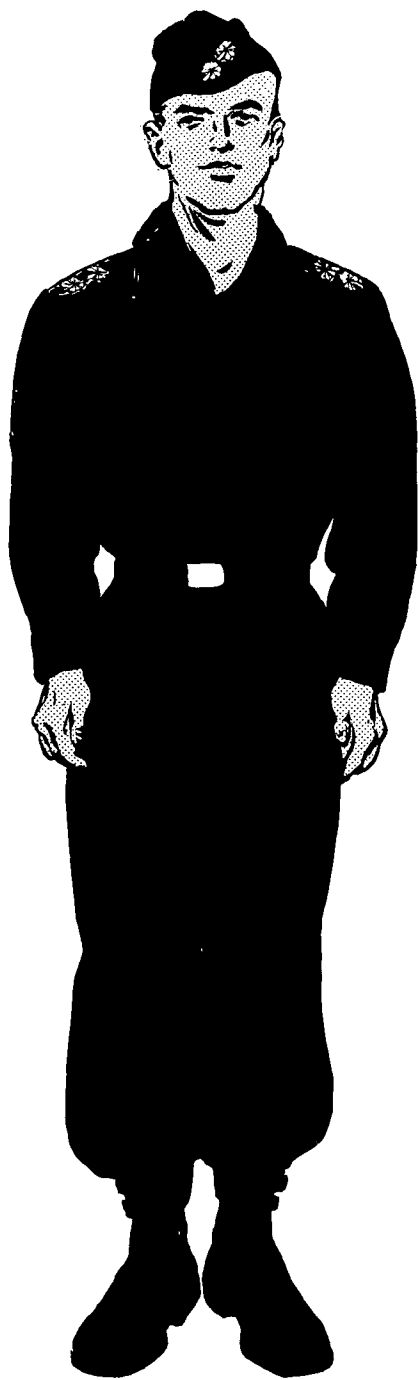


Figure 3. Commandant, 17 Fusilier Rifle Regiment.

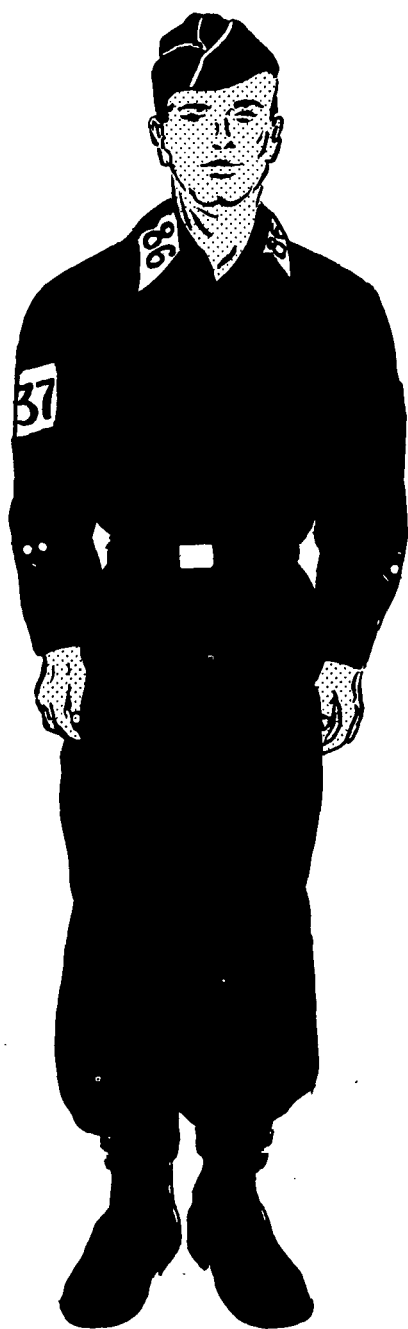


Figure 4. Senior Sergeant, 86 Tank Regiment, 37 Tank Division.



Figure 5. Captain, 20 Cavalry Regiment, 12 Cavalry Division.



Figure 6. (Off-duty dress) Major, Branch—Services, Headquarters, Army Group North.

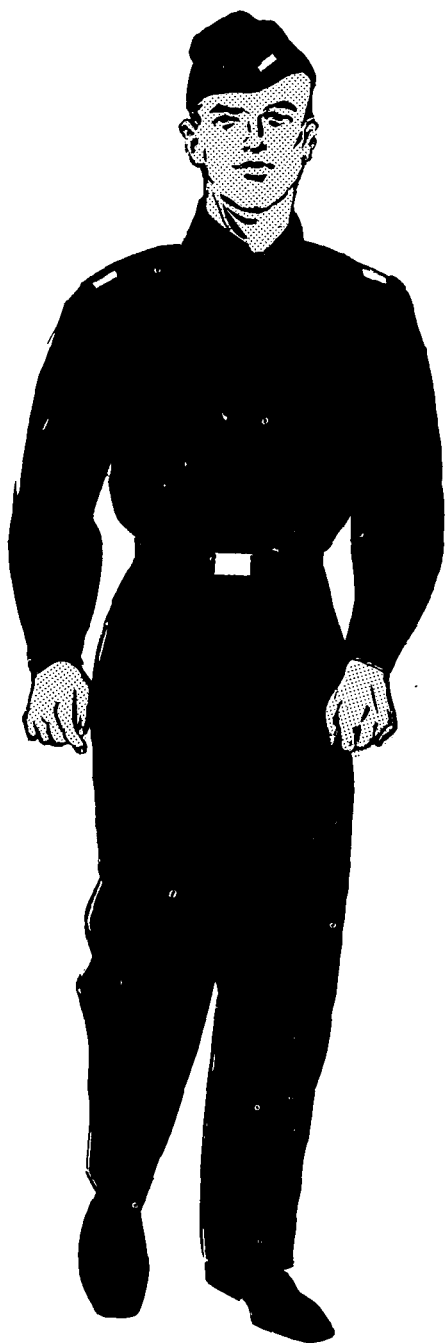
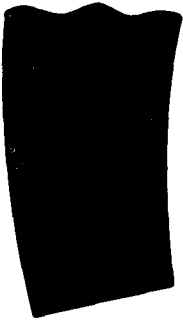


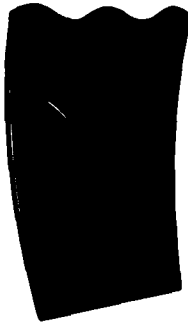
Figure 7. (Off-duty dress) Sub-Lieutenant, Army High Command.



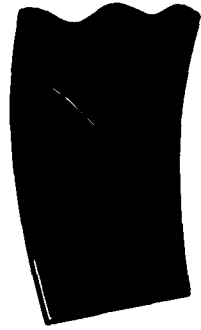
Figure 8. Colonel, 40 Rifle Regiment, 19 Rifle Division.



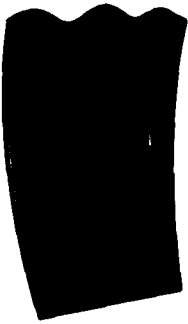
PRIVATE



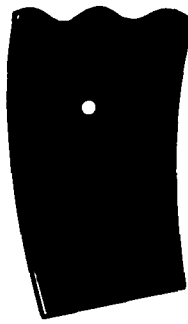
SENIOR
PRIVATE



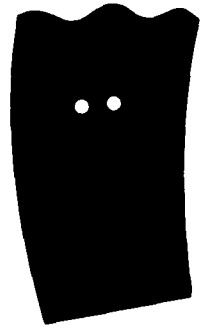
CORPORAL



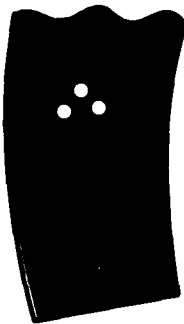
SECTION
SERGEANT



PLATOON
SERGEANT



SENIOR
SERGEANT



STAFF
SERGEANT



SERGEANT
MAJOR

Figure 9. Army enlisted grades.

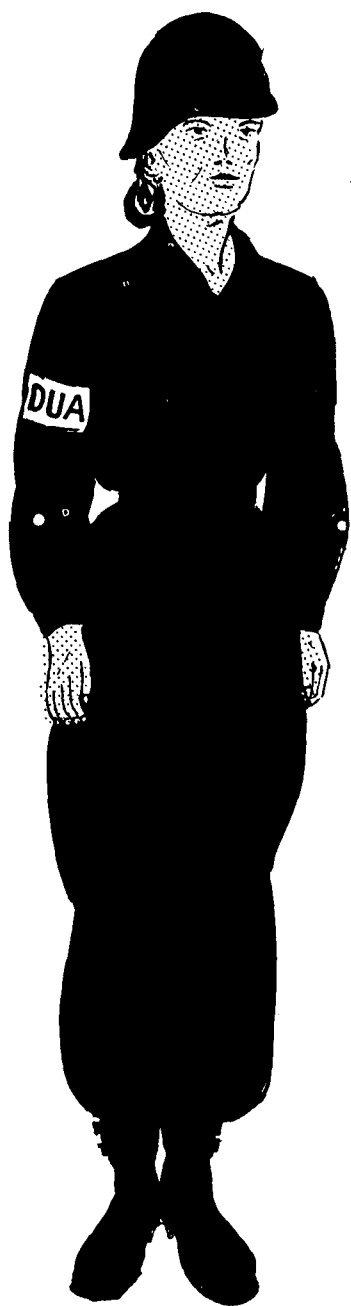


Figure 10. Platoon Sergeant, Headquarters Company, Second Army.

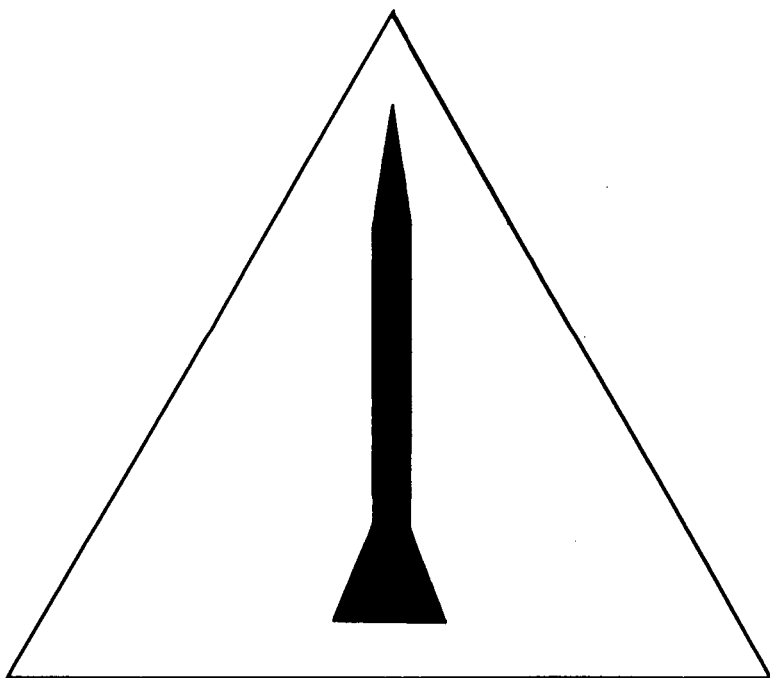


Figure 11. Artillery missile unit personnel patch, worn on left breast pocket.

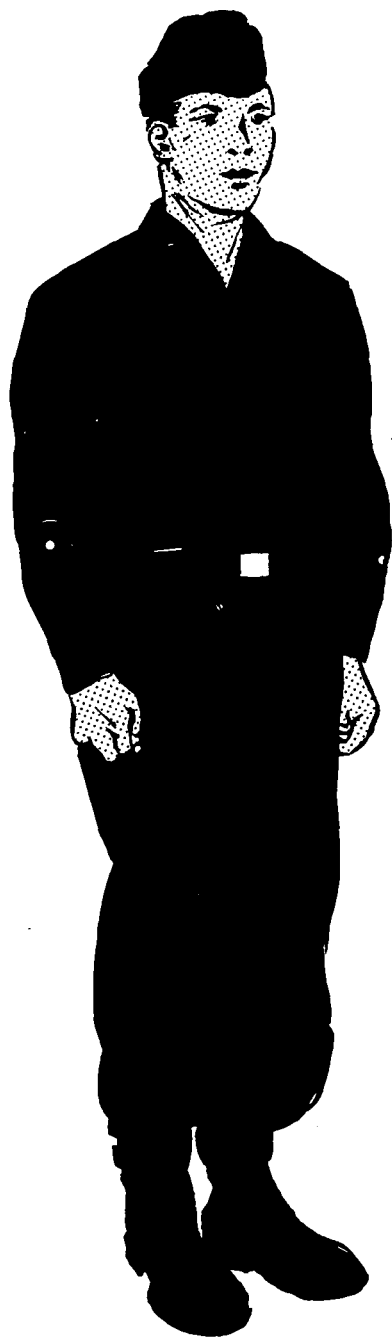


Figure 12. Platoon Sergeant, 37 Airborne Rifle Battalion, 9 Airborne Division.

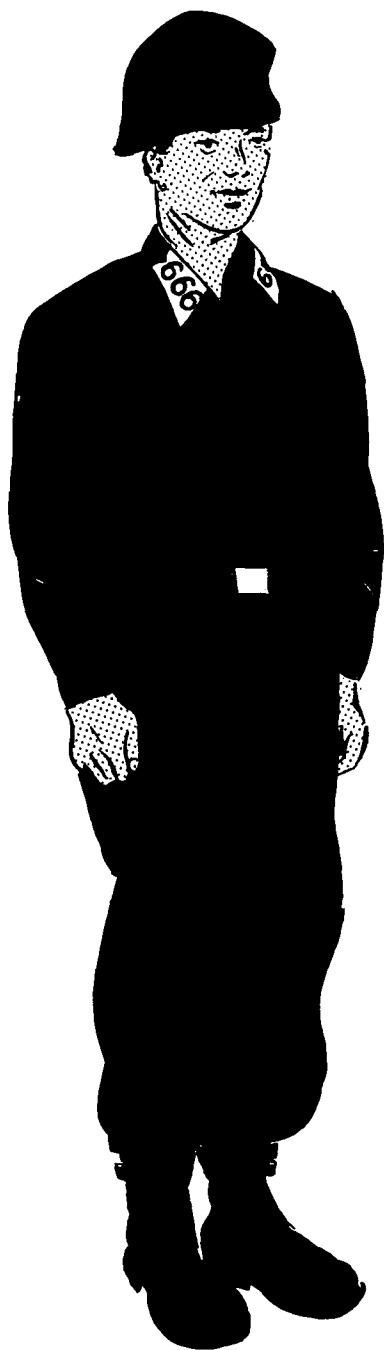


Figure 13. Section Sergeant, 666 Tank Regiment (H), IV Rifle Corps.

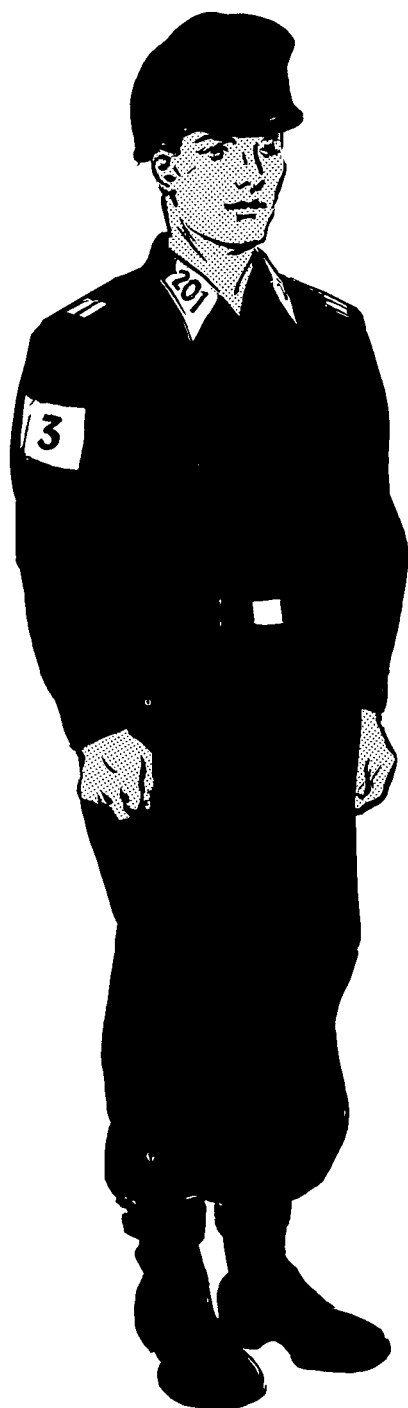


Figure 14. Lieutenant, 201 Gun Regiment, 3 Mechanized Division.

Section II. AIR FORCE UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA

14. Basic Air Force Uniform

(figs. 15, 19, 20 and 22)

Personnel of the Aggressor Air Force wear the basic Army uniform with a blue cap, white shoulder straps, and low-cut shoes except that personnel of Air Force security and support units wear the Aggressor helmet and combat boots. All Aggressor Air Force personnel wear wings above the right breast pocket or on the right breast. Flying togs and footwear are of conventional United States Air Force design. Air Force female personnel (including nurses) wear the conventional jungle green, uniforms of the same general pattern as female personnel of the United States Air Force.

15. Off-Duty Uniform

(fig. 22)

The off-duty uniform of Aggressor Air Force officers and enlisted personnel is the same as the combat uniform described in paragraph 14, except that a black tie and low-cut shoes are worn by all personnel.

16. Specialist Insignia

In addition to the basic Air Force wings worn above the right breast pocket, Aggressor Air Force rated specialists wear specialist wings above the left breast pocket. The Aggressor green trigon is centered on the specialist wings, and the letter of abbreviation of the specialty appears in white on the green trigon (figs. 16 and 21). Identified categories of Air Force specialties, their Aggressor abbreviations, and their English equivalents are as follows:

<i>Aggressor Air Forces specialty</i>	<i>Aggressor abbreviation</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>
Aviada Ingeniere.....	A	Flight Engineer.
Bombaristo.....	B	Bombardier.
Elektro-aparatoj.....	E	Electronics.
Fotografajo (Aviado).....	F	Photography (Aerial).
Intelligenteco kaj Sekureco.....	I	Intelligence and Security.
Kanonisto.....	K	Gunner.
Navigisto.....	N	Navigator.
Piloto.....	P	Pilot.
Servadoj.....	S	Services.
Transkomunikiloj.....	T	Communications.

17. Air Force Insignia of Rank and Grade

(figs. 17 and 18)

a. Officers Insignia of Rank. Aggressor Air Force field and company grade officers and warrant officers are designated in the same manner as corresponding Aggressor army grades. Aggressor Air Force general officers are designated by a combination of gold leaves

and wings crossed by a propeller. This insignia is also worn on both shoulder straps and on the cap (figs. 19 and 20). Comparative ranks are as follows:

<i>Aggressor Air Force</i>	<i>United States Air Force</i>
Air Marshal	General of the Air Force
General of Air	General
General of Air Army	Lieutenant General
General of Air Corps	Major General
General of Air Division	Brigadier General
Colonel	Colonel
Commandant	Lieutenant Colonel
Major	Major
Captain	Captain
Lieutenant	First Lieutenant
Sub-Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant
Warrant Officer	Warrant Officer

b. Enlisted Insignia of Grade. Air Force enlisted grades are denoted in the same manner as those of the army. Comparative grade responsibilities are as follows:

<i>Aggressor Air Force</i>	<i>United States Air Force</i>
Sergeant Major	Sergeant Major
Staff Sergeant	Master Sergeants who are not Sergeants Major and enlisted chiefs of section at group or higher headquarters.
Senior Sergeant	Technical Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant	Staff Sergeant
Section Sergeant	Airman First Class
Corporal	Airman Second Class
Senior Airman	Airman Third Class
Airman	Basic Airman

18. Air Force Unit and Branch Insignia

a. Squadron and Regimental Insignia. The branch for both Air Force officers and enlisted personnel is shown by colored cloth tabs worn on both sides of the collar. Black Arabic numerals superimposed on the cloth collar tabs indicate the numerical designation of regiments and squadrons. White numerals are used on black collar tabs to indicate the numerical designation of regiments and squadrons. White numerals are also used on black collar tabs of engineer units. The colors for the various branches of the Air Force are as follows:

Fighter	Red
Bomber	White
Ground Attack	Blue
Reconnaissance	Yellow
Engineer	Black

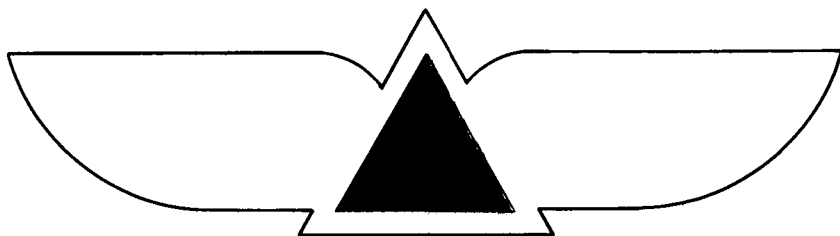
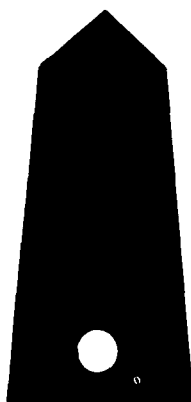


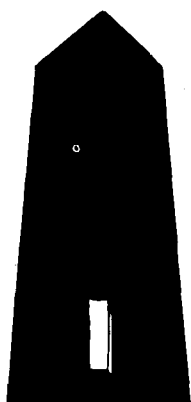
Figure 15. Wings worn by all Air Force personnel on the right breast.



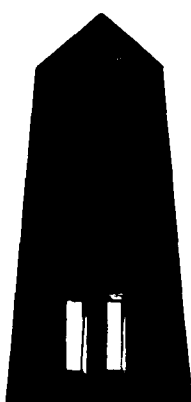
Figure 16. Wings worn above left breast pocket by specialists on flying status.



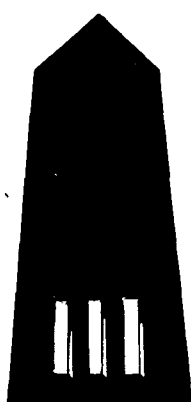
WARRANT
OFFICER



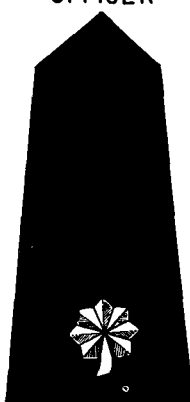
SUB-LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT



CAPTAIN



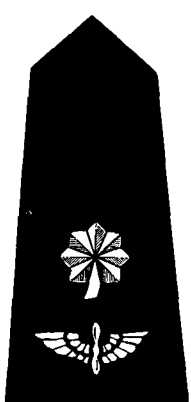
MAJOR



COMMANDANT



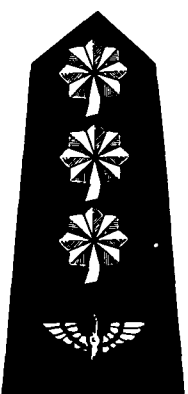
COLONEL



GENERAL OF
AIR DIVISION



GENERAL OF
AIR CORPS



GENERAL OF
AIR ARMY

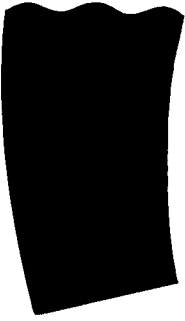


GENERAL OF
AIR

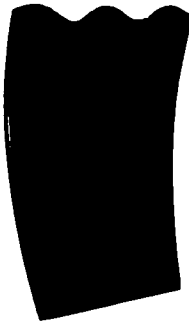


AIR MARSHAL

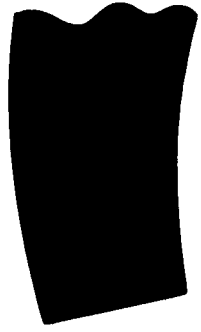
Figure 17. Air Force officer ranks.



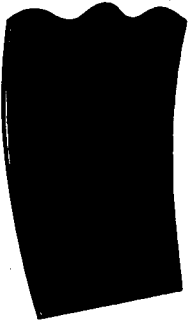
AIRMAN



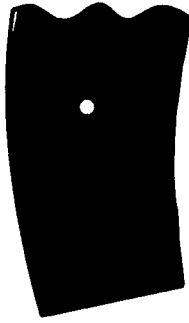
SENIOR
AIRMAN



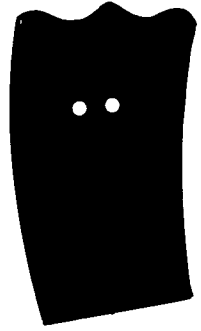
CORPORAL



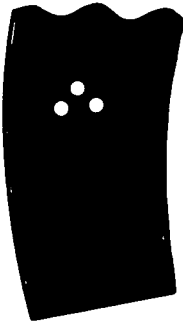
SECTION
SERGEANT



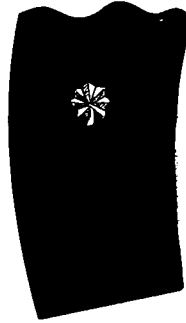
PLATOON
SERGEANT



SENIOR
SERGEANT



STAFF
SERGEANT



SERGEANT
MAJOR

Figure 18. Air Force enlisted grades.

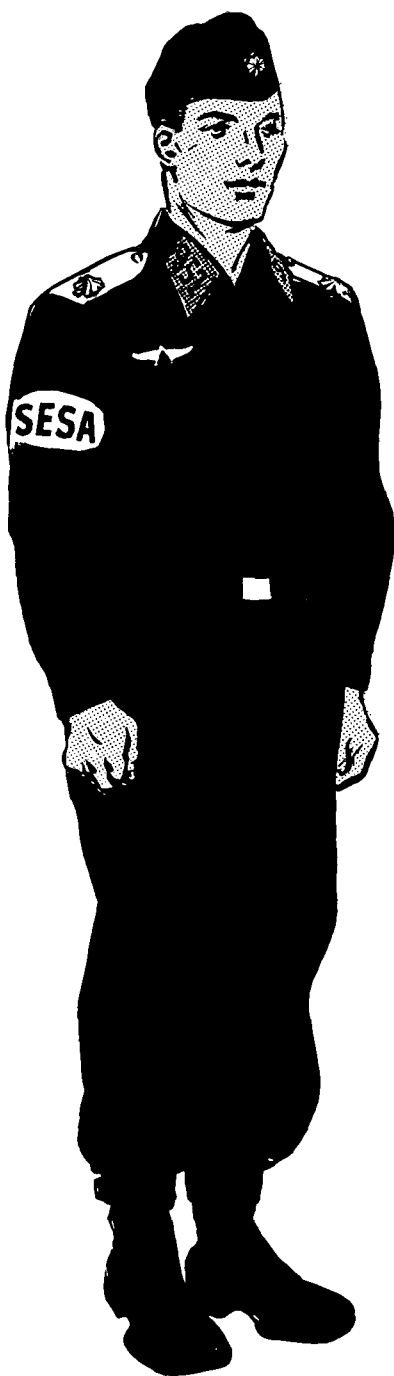


Figure 19. Major, 952 Repair Battalion (Mobile), Sixth Air Army.

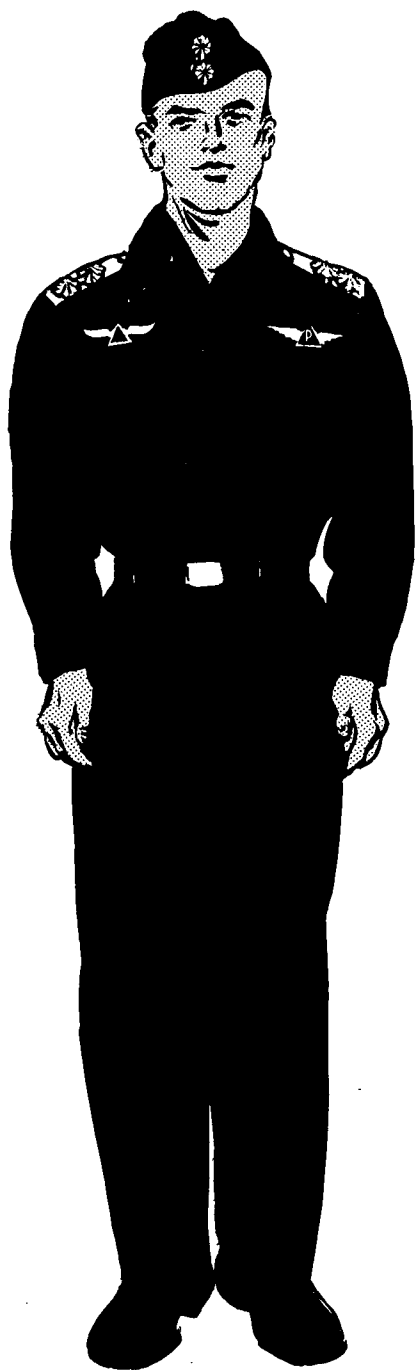


Figure 20. Commandant (Pilot), 7 Fighter Regiment, 98 Fighter Division.

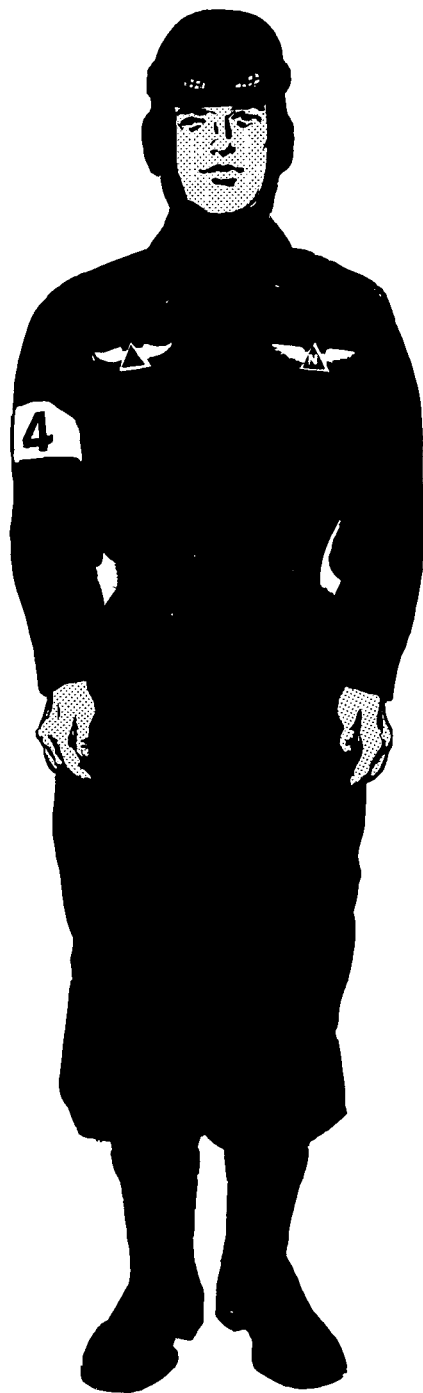


Figure 21. Navigator, 4 Bomber Division.

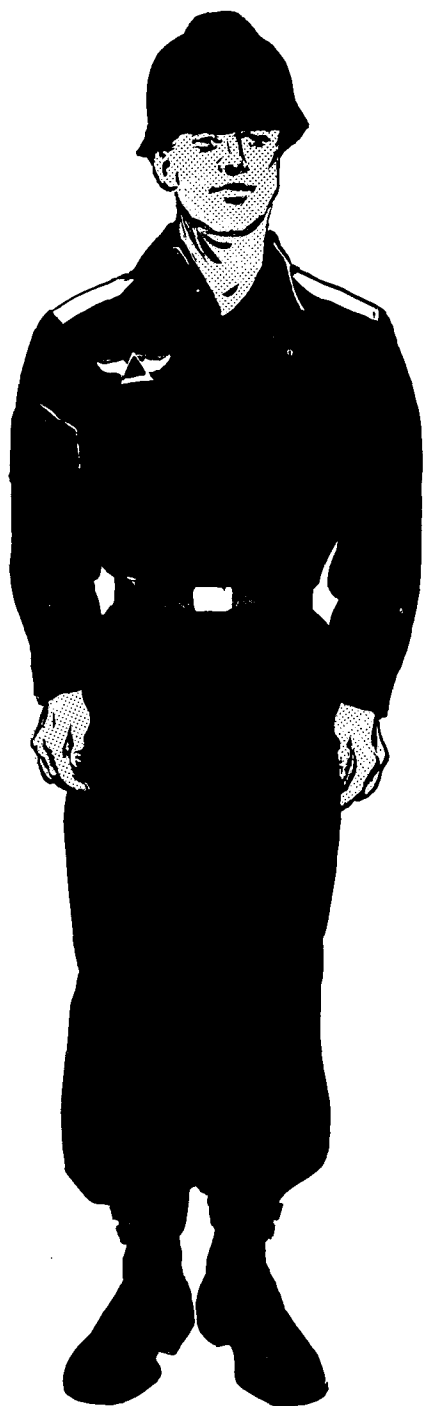


Figure 22. Senior Airman, 919 Airfield Defense Company, XV Ground Attack Corps.

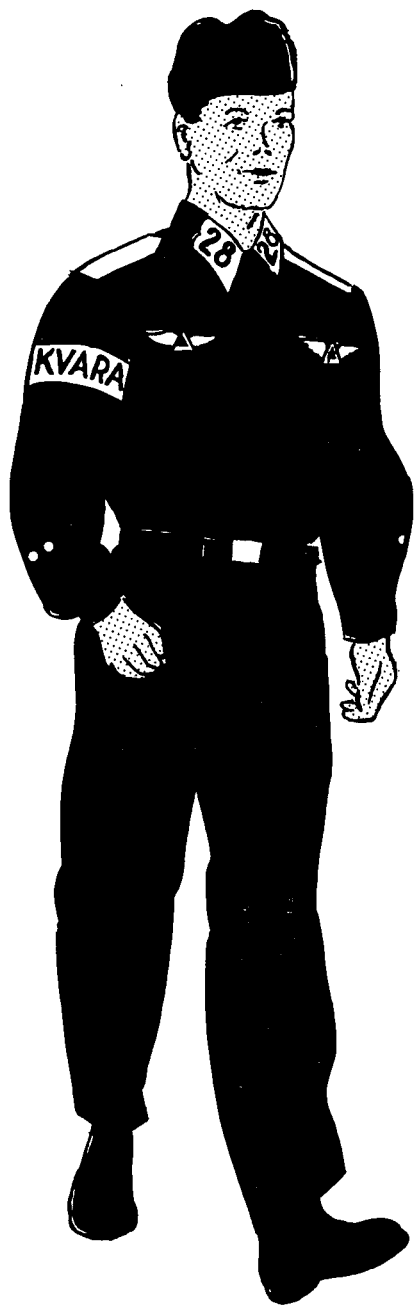


Figure 23. (Off-duty dress) Senior Sergeant, Aerial Photographer, 28 Reconnaissance Regiment, Fourth Air Army.

b. Air Division and Air Corps Insignia. The air division or air corps insignia (fig. 22) is a halfmoon-shaped cloth patch with black numerals superimposed, and is worn on upper right sleeve. In air divisions, the unit is designated by the use of Arabic numerals on the cloth patch, while in the air corps Roman numerals are used. The colors of the air division and air corps sleeve patch are as follows:

Fighter (Division only)	Red
Bomber	White
Ground Attack	Blue

c. Air Army Insignia. Headquarters personnel and troops of an Air Army as well as personnel of separate (GHQ) air units detached from Air High Command to an Air Army for occupational duties or for a major campaign, wear a halfmoon-shaped white cloth patch bordered in black on the upper right sleeve. The numerical designation of an Air Army is spelled out in the Aggressor language in black letters superimposed on the white patch (fig. 23).

d. Air High Command Insignia. Aggressor personnel assigned to the staff of the Air Force High Command wear a triangular-shaped blue cloth patch on the upper right sleeve.

Section III. ARMED FORCES HIGH COMMAND

19. Uniform

(fig. 24)

Aggressor personnel assigned to duty with the Armed Forces High Command wear the appropriate uniform—Army, Navy, or Air Force—of their basic component. Such personnel rarely leave the Aggressor Nation except as members of diplomatic or military missions and then with full diplomatic immunity. Military members of these diplomatic or military missions are authorized to vary the basic Aggressor uniform, provided the prescribed insignia is worn.

20. Insignia

The Armed Forces High Command insignia is a triangular-shaped white cloth patch. It is worn on the upper right sleeve by personnel assigned to duty with the Armed Forces High Command.

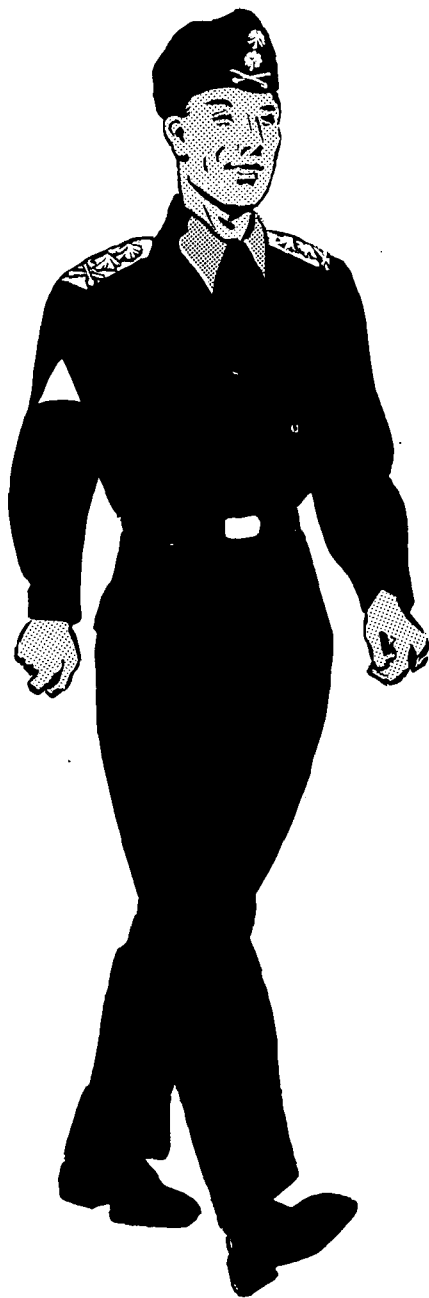
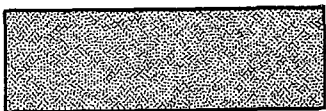


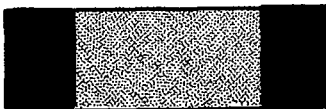
Figure 24. (Off-duty Dress) General of Division, Branch—Chemical Warfare, Armed Forces High Command.

Section IV. DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

21. Decorations for Heroism and for Meritorious Service



SUPREME ORDER OF HONOR. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Congressional Medal of Honor.



LEGION OF HONOR AND VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Distinguished Service Cross. A silver palm denotes an additional award.



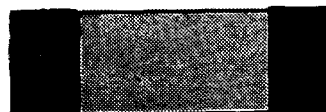
NAVY LEGION OF VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Navy Cross. A silver palm denotes an additional award.



LEGION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Distinguished Service Medal. A silver star denotes an additional award.



ORDER OF MERIT. Requirements: Similar to those of the US Legion of Merit. Awarded in four degrees in the following order of rank: (1) Order of Merit with Purple Star, (2) Order of Merit with Gold Star, (3) Order of Merit with Silver Star, (4) Order of Merit. (Place after Star of Honor and Valor.)



STAR OF HONOR AND VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for US Silver Star. A silver palm denotes an additional award.



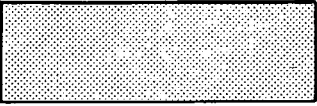
AIR STAR OF VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for US Distinguished Flying Cross. A silver palm denotes an additional award.



AIR STAR OF MERIT. Requirements: Similar to those for US Air Medal. A lightning symbol denotes an additional award.



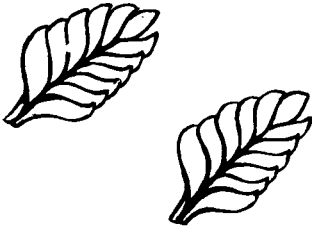
STAR OF MERIT. Requirements: Similar to those for US Bronze Star. A silver palm denotes an additional award.



HIGH COMMAND UNIT STAR. Awarded by the Armed Forces High Command. Requirements: Similar to those for US Army Distinguished Unit Badge. A silver palm denotes an additional award.

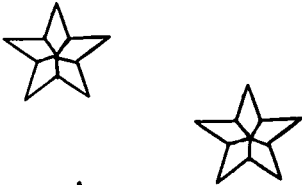


WOUND RIBBON. A silver palm denotes an additional award.



Denotes additional award

Equals five (5) silver palms

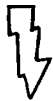


Denotes additional award

Equals five (5) silver stars



Purple Star (see order of merit)



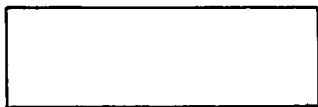
Denotes five (5) combat air missions



STAR OF EUROPE. Awarded to those who participated in or supported the formation of the Aggressor Nation.

22. Campaign Ribbons

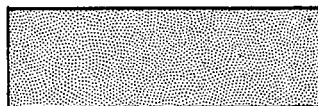
Aggressor campaign ribbons are as follows :



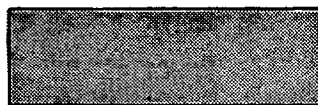
STAR OF CALIFORNIA. Awarded to participants in the California Campaign.



STAR OF FLORIDA. Awarded to participants in the Florida Campaign.



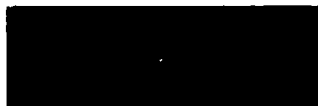
CARIBBEAN MEDAL. Requirements: One full year of occupation service. Additional full years are represented by silver stars. Green Trigon awarded for participation in defense of area.



STAR OF ST. LAWRENCE. Awarded to participants in the St. Lawrence Campaign. Additional full years are denoted by silver stars.



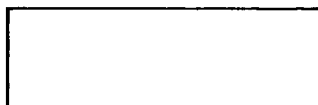
STAR OF TENNESSEE. Awarded to participants in the Tennessee Campaign.



STAR OF CAROLINA. Awarded to participants in the Carolina Campaigns.



STAR OF HAWAII. Awarded to participants in the Hawaiian Campaign.



STAR OF ALASKA. Awarded to participants in the Alaskan Campaign.



GREEN TRIGON. Denotes participation in assault wave, amphibious or air. Worn only with campaign ribbons.

YELLOW	BROWN
GREEN	YELLOW
PURPLE	WHITE
ORANGE	WHITE
BLACK	GREEN
PINK	BLUE
GREEN	RED
BROWN	PINK
WHITE	BLACK
ORANGE	BLUE
YELLOW	RED
BLUE	YELLOW
GREEN	PURPLE
BLACK	YELLOW
GREY	BLUE
BLUE	RED

STAR OF WASHINGTON. Awarded to participants in the Washington campaign.

STAR OF TEXAS. Awarded to participants in the Texas Campaign.

STAR OF LOUISIANA. Awarded to participants in the Louisiana Campaign.

STAR OF GEORGIA. Awarded to Participants in the Georgia Campaign.

STAR OF NEW YORK. Awarded to participants in the New York Campaign.

STAR OF KENTUCKY. Awarded to participants in the Kentucky Campaign.

STAR OF CANADA. Awarded to participants in the Canadian Campaign.

STAR OF OREGON. Awarded to participants in the Oregon Campaign.

STAR OF IDAHO. Awarded to participants in the Idaho Campaign.

STAR OF NEVADA. Awarded to participants in the Nevada Campaign.

STAR OF MONTANA. Awarded to participants in the Montana Campaign.

STAR OF UTAH. Awarded to participants in the Utah Campaign.

STAR OF ARIZONA. Awarded to participants in the Arizona campaign.

STAR OF NEW MEXICO. Awarded to participants in the New Mexico Campaign.

STAR OF COLORADO. Awarded to participants in the Colorado Campaign.

STAR OF KANSAS. Awarded to participants in the Kansas Campaign.

Section V. AGGRESSOR CURRENCY

23. Aggressor Currency

Aggressor currency is based on a gold standard and uses the decimal system. Following is a table of Aggressor currency, including United States equivalent:

- 1 cento equals .005 dollar (1/2 cent)
- 100 centoj equals 1 fralmato (50 cents)
- 1 fralmatoj equals one-half dollar (50 cents)
- 100 fralmatoj equals 50 dollars.

Denominations appear in coin as one, five, ten, twenty, and fifty cento pieces, and one, two and five fralmato pieces. Ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand fralmato paper notes are fairly common. Larger denominations are rarely seen. In Aggressor occupied areas of North America, Aggressor has taken control of currency and banking and has designated the local currency as a medium of exchange for both the local inhabitants and the occupation forces. In these areas, as of January 1957, Aggressor monetary policies and rigid control of inflationary tendencies, has resulted in one fralmato being worth seventy cents in the United States Currency instead of the normal fifty cents.

24. Aggressor Pay Scale

Shown below are the base pay scales of the Aggressor Army. Equivalent ranks in the Aggressor Air Force and Navy receive the same base pay as army personnel.

Aggressor Officer Pay Scale

Rank	Pay grade	Base pay, fralmatoj per month	Bonus upon completion 10 years' service	Average monthly bonus payable upon completion of each year service	Base pay, first year service	Base pay for over 1 year service
Marshal.....	O-11	2, 000	2, 000	166. 66	24, 000. 00	26, 000. 00
Gen. of Army.....	O-10	1, 500	1, 500	125. 00	18, 000. 00	19, 500. 00
Gen. of Corps.....	O-9	1, 200	1, 200	100. 00	14, 400. 00	15, 600. 00
Gen. of Div.....	O-8	900	900	75. 00	10, 800. 00	11, 700. 00
Gen. of Brig.....	O-7	750	750	62. 50	9, 000. 00	9, 750. 00
Colonel.....	O-6	600	600	50. 00	7, 200. 00	7, 800. 00
Commandant.....	O-5	525	525	43. 75	6, 300. 00	6, 825. 00
Major.....	O-4	475	475	39. 58	5, 700. 00	6, 175. 00
Captain.....	O-3	410	410	34. 16	4, 920. 00	5, 330. 00
Lt.....	O-2	375	375	31. 25	4, 500. 00	4, 875. 00
Sub-Lt.....	O-1	360	360	30. 00	4, 320. 00	4, 680. 00
WO.....	O-W	350	350	29. 16	4, 200. 00	4, 550. 00
Sgt Major.....	E-8	300	300	25. 00	3, 600. 00	3, 900. 00
Staff Sgt.....	E-7	255	255	21. 25	3, 060. 00	3, 315. 00
Senior Sgt.....	E-6	215	215	17. 08	2, 580. 00	2, 795. 00

Aggressor Officer Pay Scale—Continued

Rank	Pay grade	Base pay, fralmatoj per month	Bonus upon completion 10 years' service	Average monthly bonus payable upon completion of each year service	Base pay, first year service	Base pay for over 1 year service
Platoon Sgt.....	E-5	180	180	15. 00	2, 160. 00	2, 340. 00
Section Sgt.....	E-4	150	150	12. 50	1, 800. 00	1, 950. 00
Corporal.....	E-3	125	125	10. 41	1, 500. 00	1, 625. 00
Senior Pvt.....	E-2	105	105	8. 75	1, 260. 00	1, 365. 00
Pvt.....	E-1	90	90	7. 50	1, 080. 00	1, 170. 00

Aggressor Officer Pay Scale—Dollar Conversion

Rank	Pay grade	Monthly pay		Yearly pay	
		Fralmatoj	Dollars*	Fralmatoj	Dollars*
Marshal.....	O-11	2, 000	1, 000	24, 000	12, 000
Gen. of Army.....	O-10	1, 500	750	18, 000	9, 000
Gen. of Corps.....	O-9	1, 200	600	14, 400	7, 200
Gen. of Division.....	O-8	900	450	10, 800	5, 400
Gen. of Brigade.....	O-7	750	375	9, 000	4, 500
Colonel.....	O-6	600	300	7, 200	3, 600
Commandant.....	O-5	525	262. 50	6, 300	3, 150
Major.....	O-4	475	237. 50	5, 700	2, 850
Captain.....	O-3	410	205	4, 920	2, 460
Lieutenant.....	O-2	375	187. 50	4, 500	2, 250
Sub-Lieutenant.....	O-1	360	180	4, 320	2, 160
Warrant Officer.....	O-W	350	175	4, 200	2, 100
Sergeant Major.....	E-8	300	150	3, 600	1, 800
Staff Sergeant.....	E-7	255	127. 50	3, 060	1, 530
Senior Sergeant.....	E-6	215	107. 50	2, 580	1, 290
Platoon Sgt.....	E-5	180	90	2, 160	1, 080
Section Sgt.....	E-4	150	75	1, 800	900
Corporal.....	E-3	125	62. 50	1, 500	750
Senior Private.....	E-2	105	52. 50	1, 260	630
Private.....	E-1	90	45	1, 080	540

*Occupied North America excepted (par. 23).

Air Force personnel on flying status and qualified airborne troops receive an additional 35 percent. Fusilier personnel draw an additional 10 percent. A longevity system is not in effect, but Armed Forces personnel receive a bonus of one month's pay upon completion of each years service. Armed Forces personnel and their families are provided free quarters, and allowed a 25 percent discount in government operated stores in lieu of a quarters and subsistence allowance.

Retirement pay is made in a lump sum as follows :

- 20 years service—8 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 25 years service—9 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 30 years service—10 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 35 years service—11 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 40 years service—12 years base pay of highest grade held.

CHAPTER 3

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, STIMULATION DEVICES, ADAPTERS, AND EQUIPMENT MARKINGS

Section I. GENERAL

25. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to describe some types of special equipment and simulation devices and their employment in field exercises to aid in the realistic representation of elements of the Aggressor Army.

26. General

a. The special equipment and simulation devices described herein are divided into three general categories as follows:

- (1) Prefabricated and field expedient full scale models of military weapons and equipment (figs. 25-27).
- (2) Flash, sound and smoke simulation devices (figs. 28-30).
- (3) Sonic equipment for reproducing battlefield sounds (figs. 31 and 32).

b. The prefabricated pneumatic models and the sonic equipment are maintained at the Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas, for the primary purpose of aiding the representation of the Aggressor forces in tactical exercises designated by USCONARC. These items are only available when elements of the Aggressor Center participate in the exercise. Artillery simulator banks and blank fire adapters described in this chapter are available through Training Aids Subcenters.

c. In addition to the flash, sound and smoke devices described in this chapter, blank ammunition, practice mines and booby traps, commonly used in Aggressor representation are listed in Appendix VII. Safety precautions are outlined in Appendix VIII. Additional information is available in TA 23-100, Ammunition for Training.



Figure 25. Pneumatic model.

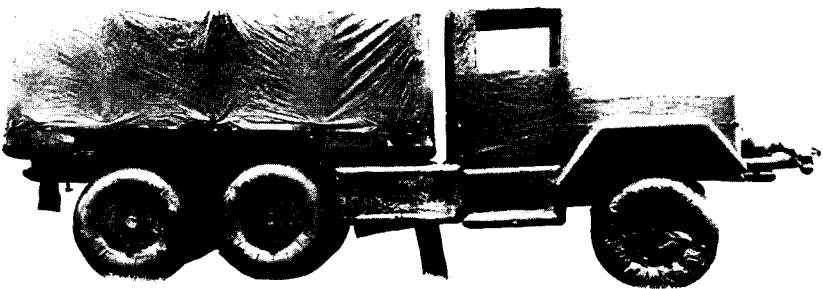


Figure 26. Pneumatic cargo vehicle.

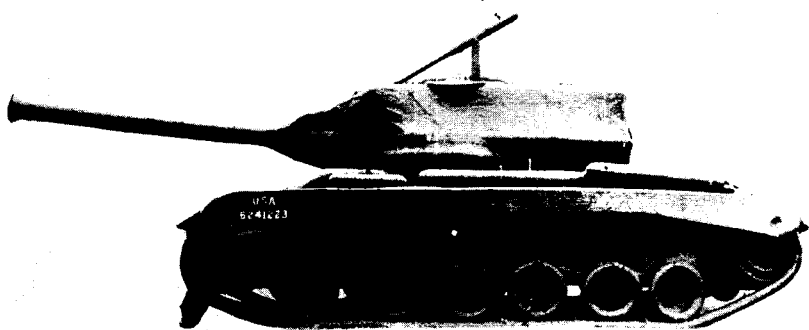


Figure 27. Pneumatic tank.

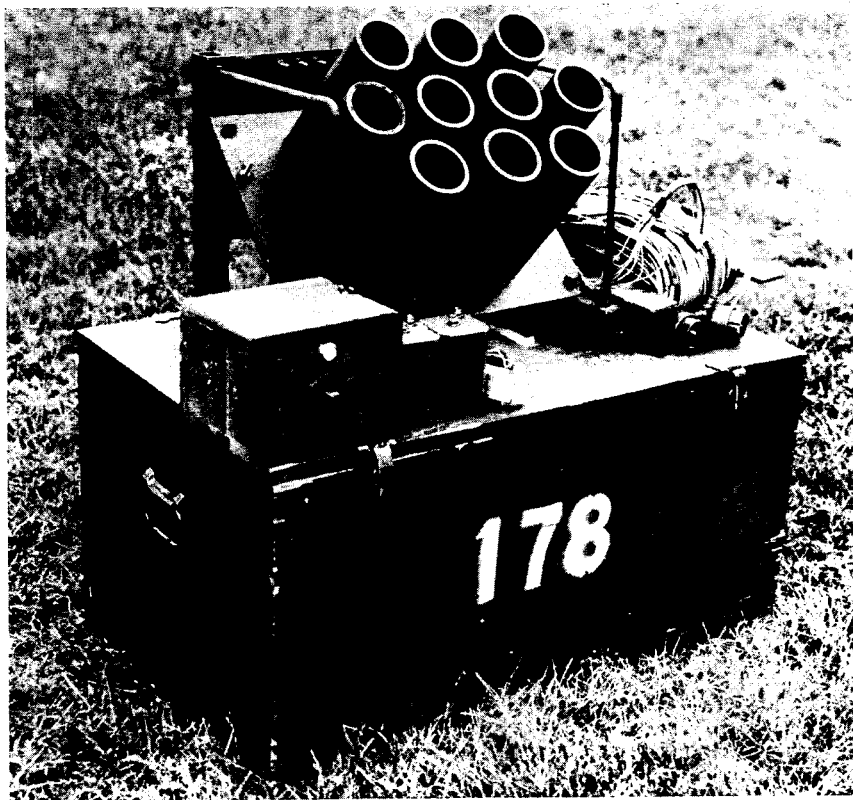


Figure 28. Artillery simulator bank.

Section II. PREFABRICATED AND FIELD EXPEDIENT MODELS

27. Prefabricated Pneumatic Models

Prefabricated pneumatic models of standard military equipment, when seen by the unaided eye from a minimum distance of 500 yards, appear like the real piece of equipment. The models are three dimensional and constructed of rubber tubing covered with a cotton fabric coated with a rubber substitute called Neoprene. Inflation valves are conveniently located and easily found. Air blowers, air compressors, or hand pumps may be used to inflate the pneumatic models. The models must be properly inflated to appear realistic. Because the models are large and light weight, they are easily moved by the wind. To prevent the models from being overturned, they are secured to the ground with guy ropes and stakes. After a model is properly inflated and secured to the ground it is easily maintained. Because differences in temperature have a marked effect on pneumatic devices, it is necessary to check an inflated model at least three times a day. During the early morning and early evening, the cooler part of the day, the model may need additional air to stand erect. During the heat of mid-day, it may be necessary to release air from all the valves to prevent the additional air pressure from rupturing the model. Pressure variation is permissible, provided pressure from one to three pounds per square inch is never exceeded.

28. Field Expedients

Field expedient models of many standard items of military equipment may be constructed locally. The only limitations on the construction of these models are the time and material available, and the ingenuity and experience of the personnel concerned. Examples of materials used are burlap, canvas, lumber, wire, logs, nails, and paint. Careful attention to scale, design, coloring and emplacement of models will achieve realism. The details of construction of many items of military equipment are contained in the FM5-20-series.

29. Employment

Both the prefabricated pneumatic models and field expedient models may be used to represent equipment which cannot be made available to the units designated to be the Aggressor. When a unit is designated to portray a larger Aggressor unit, the additional major pieces of equipment may be represented by prefabricated pneumatic models and field expedient models. To achieve realism, location of the models should be similar to the site of the real equipment. Signs of occupancy such as footpaths, vehicle tracks, ammunition containers, and slit trenches will add additional realism. Approved camouflage procedures should be used whenever pneumatics or field expedients

are employed. Maximum effective results may be achieved through the constant application and observance of basic camouflage discipline.

Section III. FLASH, SOUND, AND SMOKE SIMULATION DEVICES

30. Simulator Gun Flash M-110

a. The simulator gun flash M-110 (fig. 29) simulates the flash, sound, and smoke of artillery weapons firing. Its flash closely resembles those of the 90-MM Gun M2, the 105 Howitzer and the 155 Howitzer M1. The sound produced simulates the actual report of the weapon firing. The smoke produced is a large white puff.

b. The M-110 is constructed of a plastic cylinder with an inner chamber filled with the charge and an outer chamber that may be filled with gasoline to provide additional flash, sound, and smoke. The M-110 is detonated by an electric igniter that is normally issued with the M-110. Either a single tube or a multiple tube simulator bank may be used to fire the M-110.

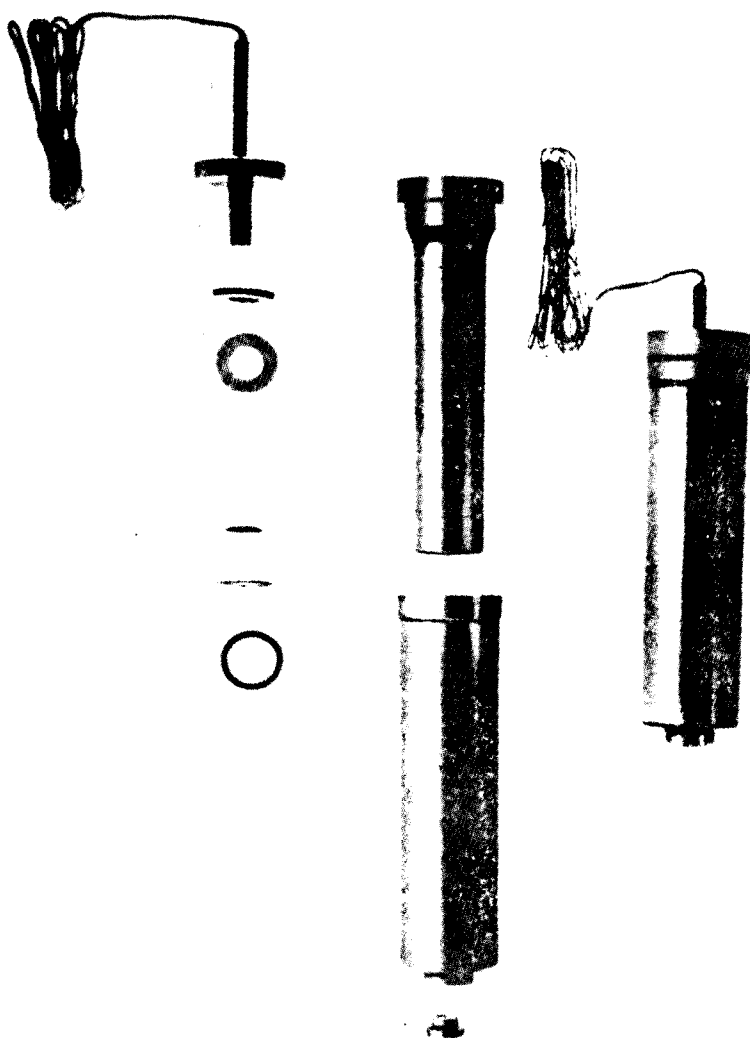
31. Multiple Tube Simulator Bank

a. The multiple tube simulator bank consists of ten steel tubes mounted at a 60 degree angle in an aluminum frame. Each tube, made of steel pipe one quarter inch thick, is ten inches long and has an inside diameter of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Electric binding posts are provided to connect the electric igniters from each tube. For safety, personnel using the simulator banks should be at least 50 yards from the simulator banks when fired. A 50 yard electric cable connects to the simulator bank and the control box. The control box contains two 6-volt dry cell batteries, and is wired to permit the independent firing of each tube. In the field, sandbags are used to hold the banks in position during firing.

b. A multiple tube simulator bank consisting of eight steel tubes is also used. This simulator bank has the same features as the ten tube simulator bank. Detailed diagrams of the multiple tube simulator bank and the control box may be obtained from the U.S. Army Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas.

32. Single Tube Simulator

A single tube simulator may be used in place of the multiple tube simulator bank. It consists of a single steel tube similar to the tube described above with a steel base plate about 4 inches square and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, welded to one end. The lead wires to the detonator are threaded through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole about one inch from the muzzle end of the tube. The tube is set in the ground at an angle of approximately 60° and held in place by tamping soil firmly around the tube



- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Electric switch, TB | 4. Paper former | 7. Outer tube |
| 2. Adapter holder | 5. Separator disc | 8. Red filling plug |
| 3. Gasket and washer | 6. Inner tube | |

Figure 29. Simulator gun flash, M-110, assembled—dismounted.

and base plate. Ten to twenty single tube simulators may be placed at each battery position. Firing is controlled in the same manner as that of the multiple tube simulator bank.

33. Use of Explosives

The firing of various caliber weapons may be represented at the firing position by the use of standard military explosives. The best results are obtained by placing charges about four feet above the ground on vertical wooden stakes. Charges should be set at least six feet apart to avoid sympathetic detonation. Quantities required to represent weapons of the caliber indicated are as follows:

<i>Weapons</i>	<i>Charge</i>	<i>Explosives</i>
155-mm gun-----	Normal-----	8 lbs TNT—6 lbs C2.
155-mm how-----	7-----	2 lbs TNT—1½ lbs C2.
105-mm how-----	7-----	½ lb TNT—¼ lb C2.
90-mm gun-----	Normal-----	2 lbs TNT—1½ lbs C2.

34. Employment

The simulation devices described in this section are used to represent the firing of artillery at the firing position. These devices may be used with appropriate prefabricated pneumatic models and field expedient models described in paragraphs 27 and 28 or with the appropriate real equipment. Representation of artillery and mortar fire adds realism, and previous training for artillery observers and troops under simulated battle conditions; and emphasizes counter-battery and counter-mortar intelligence and techniques of fire.

Section IV. ADAPTERS FOR FIRING BLANK AMMUNITION

35. General

a. Blank ammunition firing devices are used to fire blank ammunition automatically in automatic weapons and to fire subcaliber blank ammunition in large bore weapons. These devices are standard and nonstandard attachments.

b. Standard attachments for the gun, machine cal. .30 Browning M1917A1 and gun, machine cal. .30 Browning M1919A4 are available through ordnance supply channels.

36. Special Equipment

a. Nonstandard attachments and devices have been developed and may be manufactured by local ordnance personnel (fig. 30), these include—

- (1) *Gun, submachine cal. .45 M3A1.* The adapter for this weapon consists of a salvaged barrel with a brass constrictor cap screwed on the end. The weapon is prepared for firing by removing the service barrel and replacing it with this adapter.

- (2) *Gun, machine cal. .30 Browning M1919A6.* The adapter for this weapon consists of a cartridge stop which is inserted into the receiver group of the weapon and a perforated cap which fits over the barrel after the flash hider has been removed.
- (3) *Rifle, 57-mm, M18, M18A1.* The adapter for this weapon is an inert round of ammunition with a tube chambered for a 10-gauge shotgun shell inserted through the center. The tube has perforations near the base of the round to allow gases to escape through the gas escape ports of the weapons. The round is loaded into the weapon and a 10-gage blank cartridge is inserted into the chamber in the base of the round. The weapon is fired in the prescribed manner and the same safety precautions must be observed as if service ammunition were being fired.
- (4) *Tank and antitank guns.* Adapters for tank and antitank guns are constructed in a manner similar to that of the recoilless rifles, except that the tube in the center of the inert round does not have gas escape ports. This adapter also used 10-gauge blank ammunition.

b. Detailed plans for the nonstandard devices and adapters described in this chapter may be obtained from U.S. Army Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas.

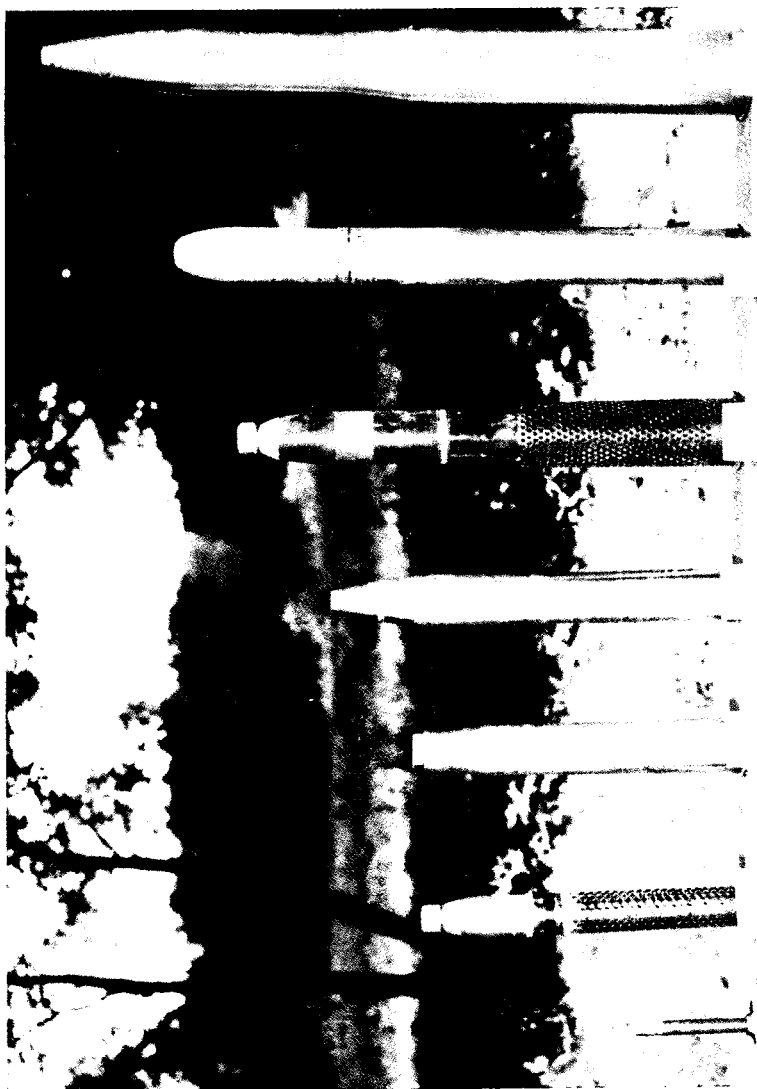


Figure 30. Adapters, blank, firing.

Section V. SONIC EQUIPMENT

37. General

Sonic equipment, consisting of a recorder-player and a high powered, vehicle mounted public address system is used to reproduce sounds common to the battlefield. The sounds of incoming artillery fire, small arms fire and vehicles in convoy are a few of the many sounds that may be reproduced. Sonic units may also be used for voice or recorded broadcasts.

38. Equipment

a. A sonic unit is an electrically matched system consisting of a recorder, amplifier, speaker and electrical power unit mounted on a vehicle. The recorder, amplifier and speaker have high fidelity characteristics to accurately reproduce sounds. The amplifier and speaker have high power characteristics to project the sound a great distance. The generator supplies electrical power to the recorder and amplifier.

b. Two types of sonic units are presently in use at the Aggressor Center, a large sonic unit (fig. 31) and a small sonic unit (fig. 32). The two units are alike except for the speakers. The large sonic unit has a high power, wide frequency range speaker capable of accurately reproducing battle sounds. Because of the size and weight of this speaker, the whole sonic unit is mounted on a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton truck. The small sonic unit has a narrow frequency range speaker to efficiently reproduce speech and high frequency sounds. With the smaller speaker, the sonic unit is mounted compactly on a $\frac{1}{4}$ ton truck.

c. Technical improvements have led to the development of smaller and more efficient sonic units. These units are currently being developed and tested, and will be available at a latter date.

39. Employment

a. Sonic units may be used to augment the sounds of battle. Sonic units assigned to an Aggressor unit could reproduce the sounds of small arms fire and increase the sounds of battle created by weapons with blank rounds, pyrotechnics, and artillery simulator banks.

b. Sonic units may also be used to deceive. Sonic units assigned to an Aggressor unit will not only add to the sound of battle, but also make a unit appear larger. Sonic units may also reproduce sounds of vehicles in convoy or other activity. One hearing the sounds under appropriate conditions could easily jump to erroneous conclusions.

c. In using sonic units to augment the sounds of battle or to deceive, care must be taken to prevent the sonic unit from being detected. Operating the units under camouflage during fog, or at night will help prevent detection.

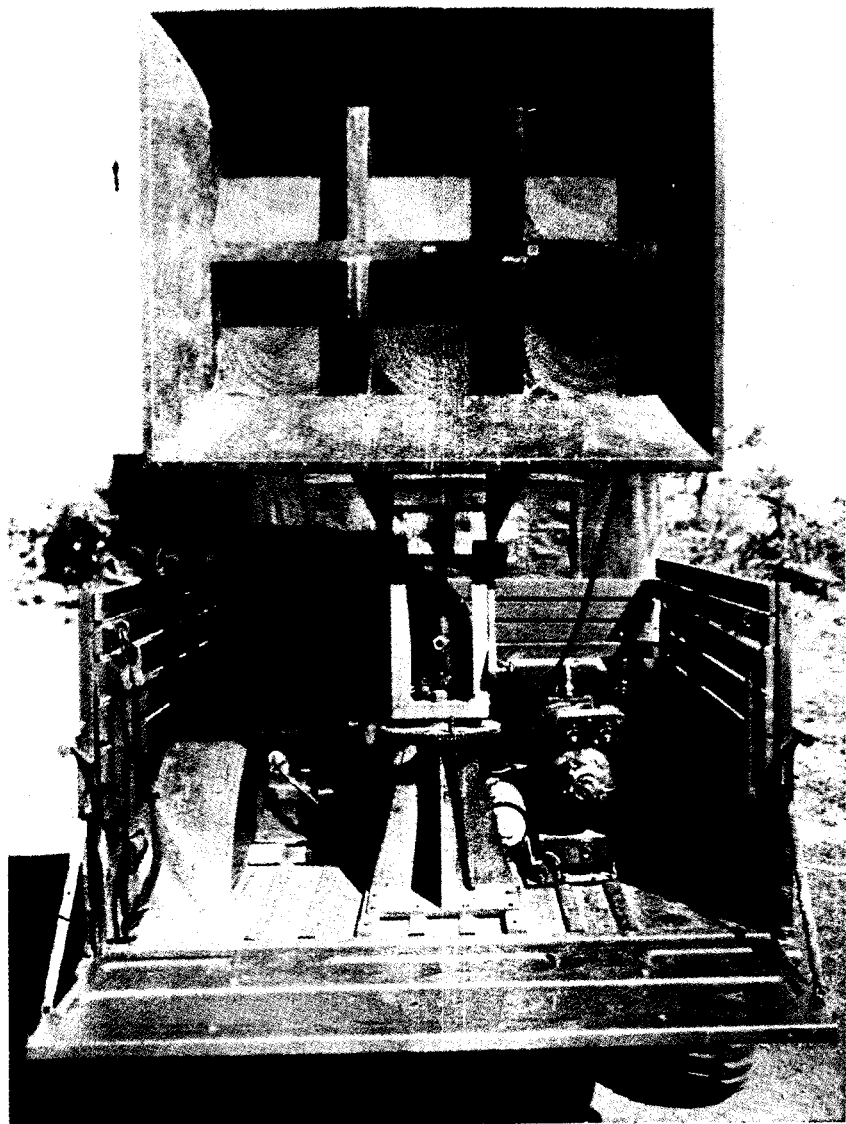


Figure 31. Large sonic unit.

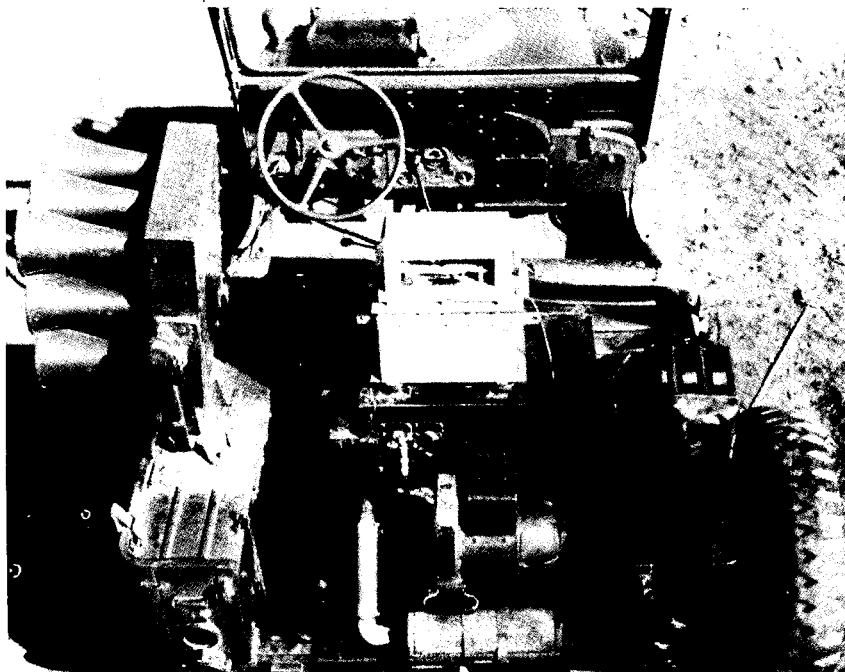


Figure 32. Small sonic unit.

d. The sonic units may be used for voice or recorded broadcasts in a psychological warfare program under the direction of the maneuver director.

40. Capabilities and Limitations

Sonic equipment is designed to operate in all types of weather. However, adverse weather conditions, such as rain and high winds may limit the distance and fidelity of the sound output. The sonic units should, if possible, be placed upwind from the target area. High terrain between the sonic unit and target area causes lowered volume and fidelity.

Section VI. MARKING OF EQUIPMENT

41. Vehicular and Equipment Markings

Aggressor vehicles and heavy equipment are marked with a white circle containing a green equilateral triangle (the Trigon). The points of the triangle touch the circumference of the circle. Vehicles are marked on the hood, sides, front bumper, and rear tailgate. These markings are in addition to those required by Army Regulations such as registration numbers and unit bumper markings. Figures 33 to 38 show the detailed marking for various vehicles. Organizational vehicular markings (bumper numbers) should not be removed.

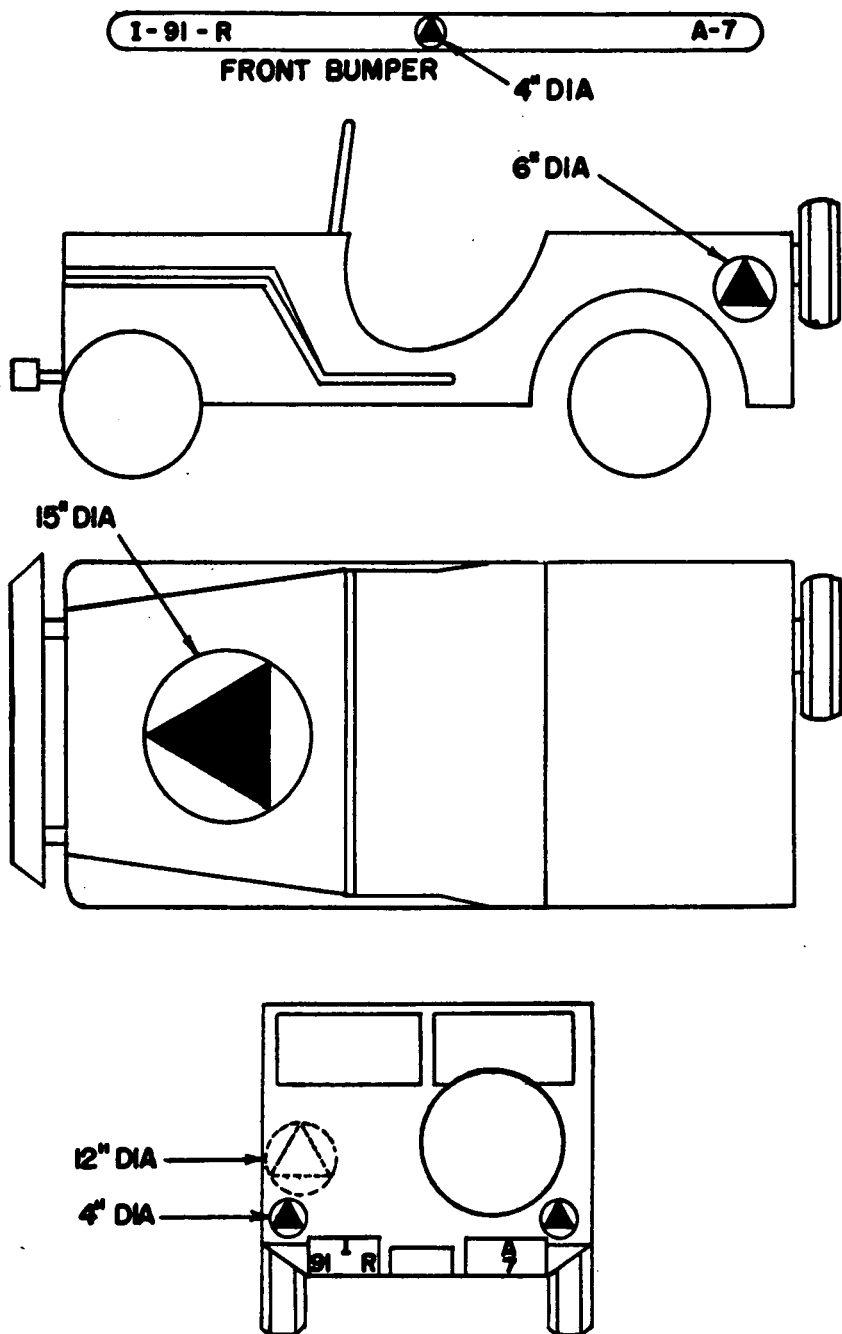


Figure 33. Aggressor marking of vehicles.

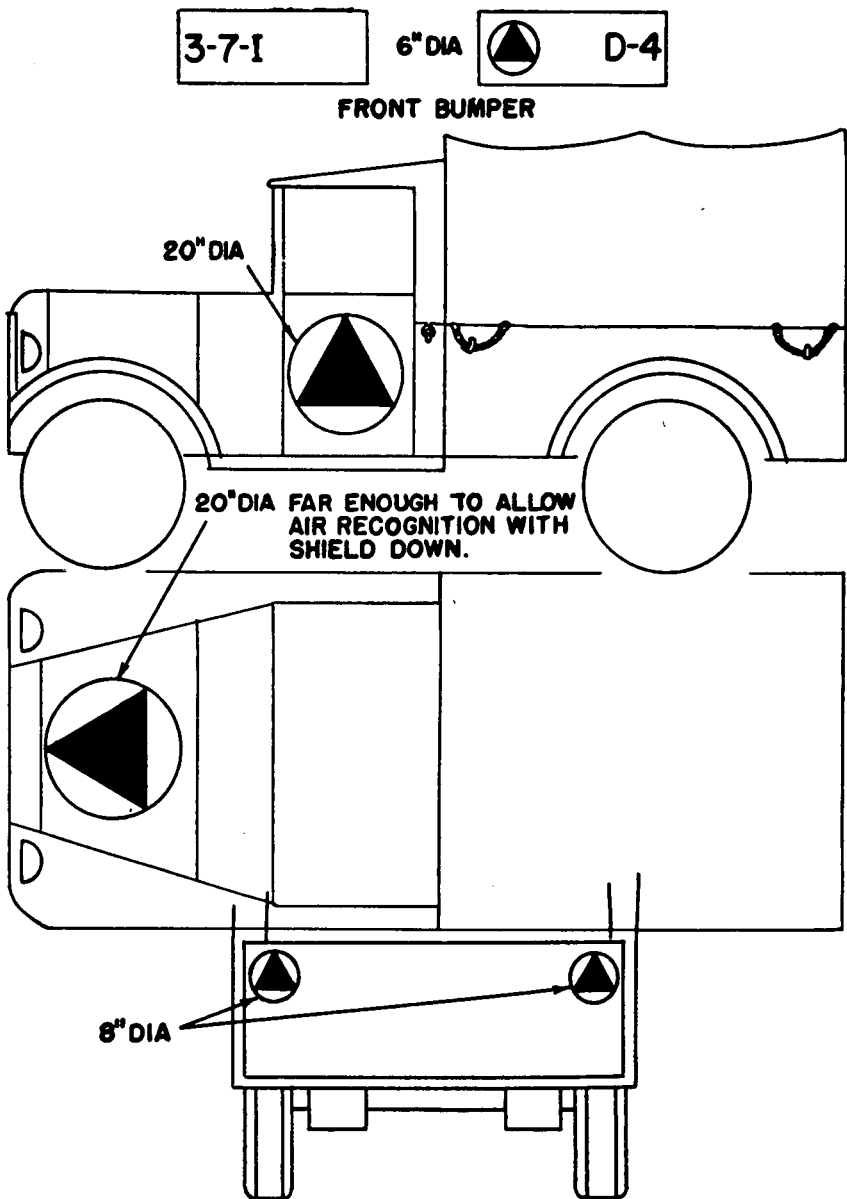


Figure 34. Aggressor marking of vehicles.

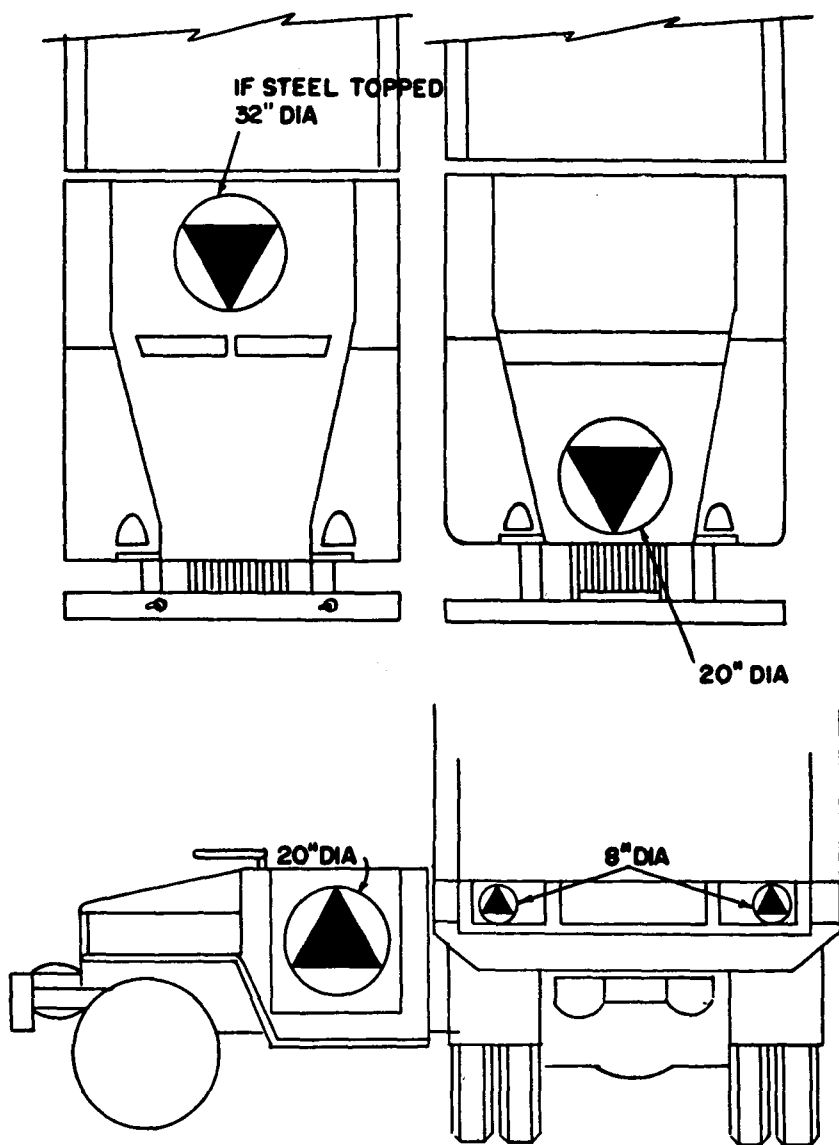
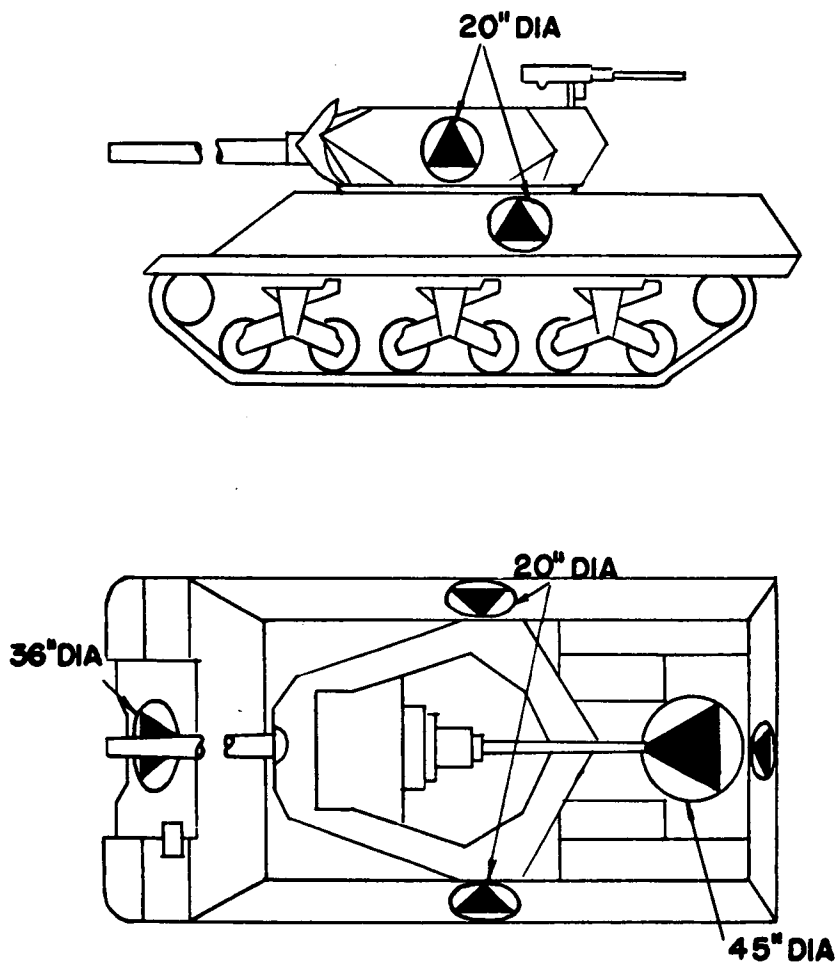


Figure 35. Aggressor marking of vehicles.



NOTE: THERE IS SUCH A WIDE VARIETY OF PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS TO BE FOUND AMONG VEHICLES OF THIS TYPE THAT MARKINGS INDICATED ARE IN APPROXIMATE POSITIONS ONLY.

Figure 36. Aggressor marking of vehicles.

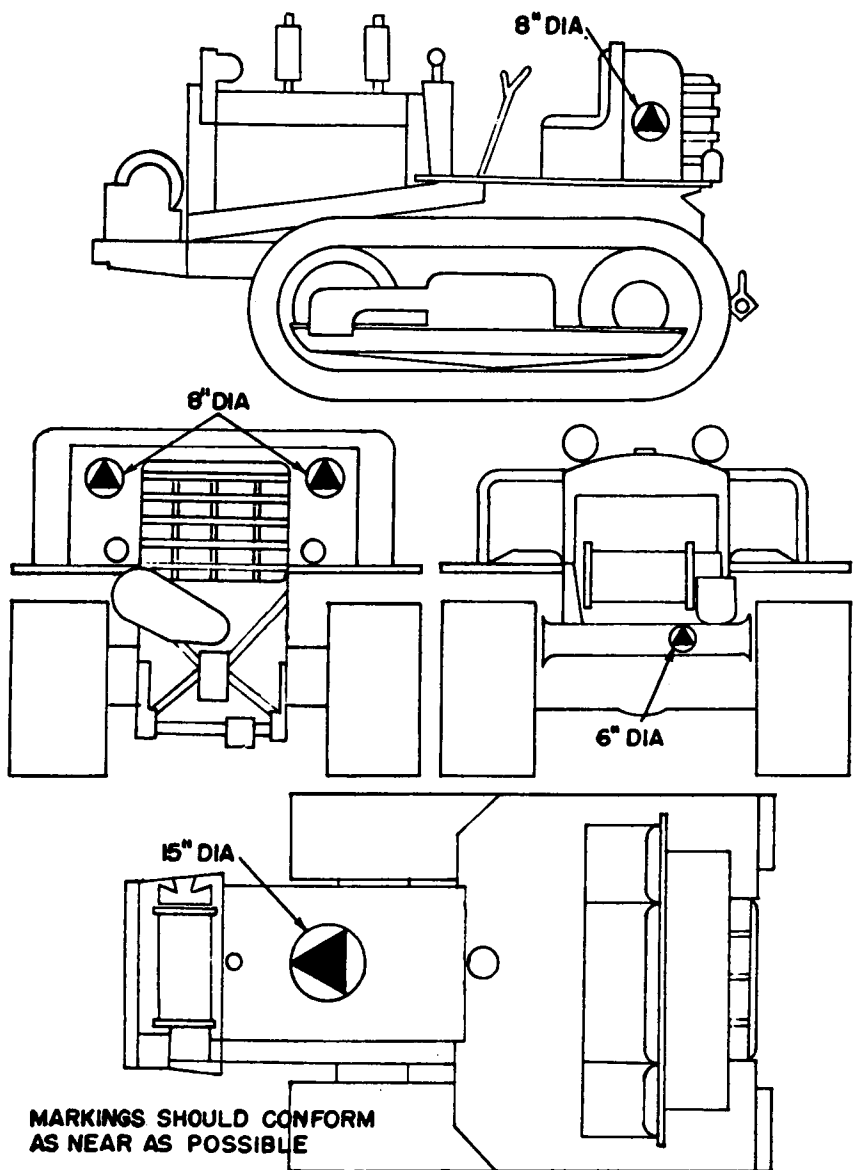


Figure 37. Aggressor marking of vehicles.

42. Aircraft Markings

All Aggressor aircraft are marked on both wings and on either the tail or fuselage with a green equilateral triangle in a white circle. The points of the triangle touch the circumference of the circle (fig. 39).

43. Naval Markings

The Aggressor ensign, a white flag with a green equilateral triangle centered, is flown by all Aggressor naval vessels (fig. 40).

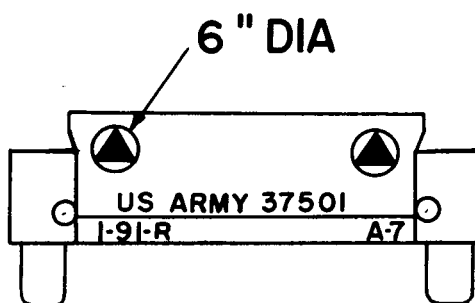
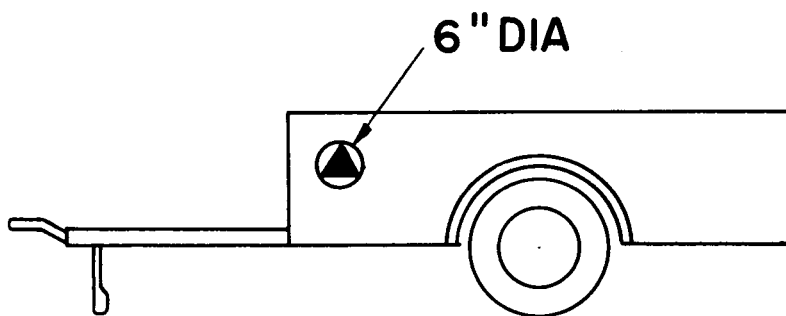


Figure 38. Aggressor Markings of Trailers. Larger trailers are marked similarly but with 8" diameter.

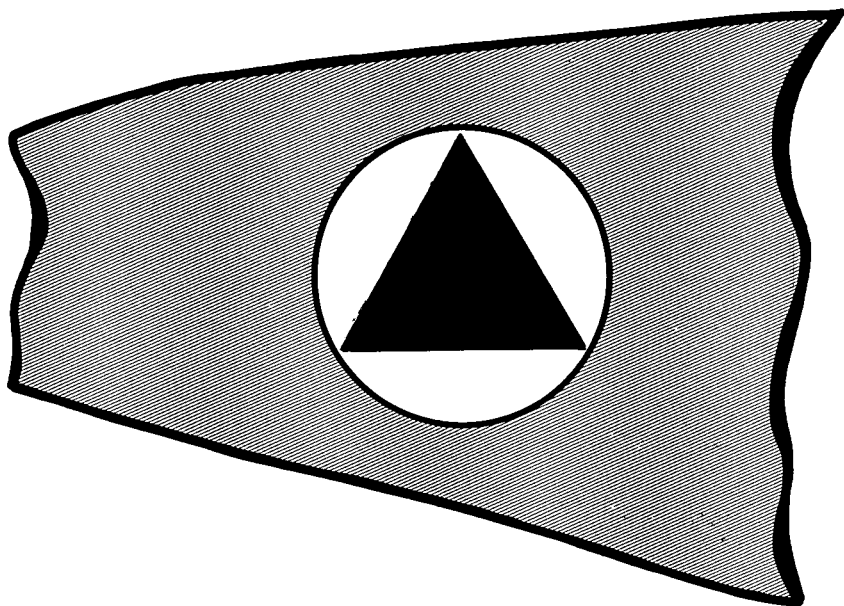


Figure 39. Aircraft marking.

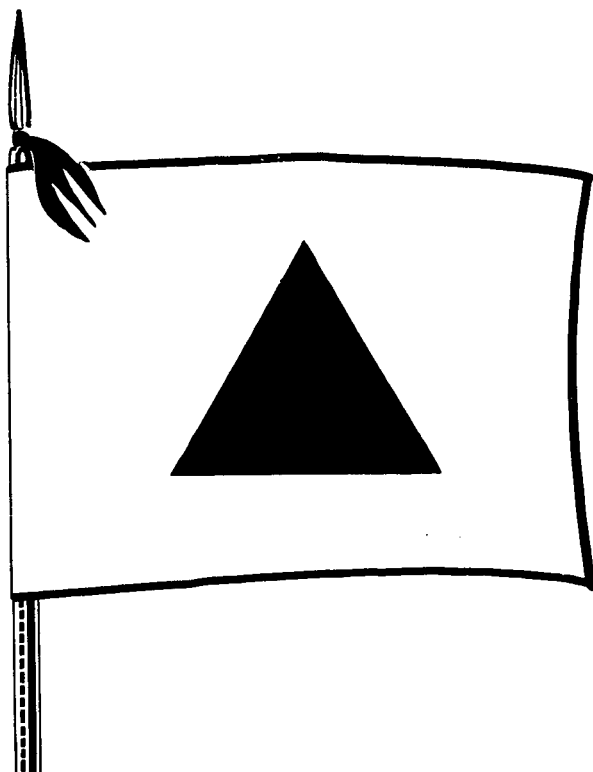


Figure 40. Ensign.

CHAPTER 4

PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR USE OF AGGRESSOR IN TRAINING EXERCISES

Section I. GENERAL

44. Purpose and Scope

This chapter is designed as a guide in the planning and preparation for Aggressor participation in tactical exercises. Recommended procedures to be followed in planning Aggressor representation in tactical exercises are covered. There are also included the factors to be considered in formulating plans and making the preparations which are necessary for the proper conduct of the Aggressor phase of an exercise.

45. Application

a. The procedures outlined herein are applicable to small unit exercises as well as to large scale exercises in which elements of the U.S. Army are participating as friendly troops and as Aggressor Forces.

b. The officer responsible for the preparation and conduct of the exercise will provide personnel necessary to plan for Aggressor employment. This planning should be integrated into overall exercise planning program and proceed in conjunction with all other exercise preparations.

Section II. PLANNING

46. General

a. Planning for Aggressor representation in tactical exercises should be initiated early and conducted concurrently with administrative, logistical, and operational planning for the exercise.

b. The preparation of detailed plans is dependent upon the determination of factors usually contained in the directive ordering the exercise. These include—

- (1) Time, place, date, and duration of the exercise.
- (2) Units to participate.
- (3) Facilities available.
- (4) Physical limitations.
- (5) Tactical doctrine or techniques to be emphasized.
- (6) Procurement of special supply items such as Aggressor equipment and uniforms.

c. From the factors listed above the general plan and scheme of maneuver for the exercise can be determined and the detailed planning for Aggressor representation can be initiated.

d. Troop Tests are sometimes conducted in connection with scheduled exercises. These may be announced in the initial directive or in directives issued later. In either event, additional Aggressor planning is required to insure the establishment of the requirements for proper conduct of the tests.

47. Detailed Plans

In planning for Aggressor representation in tactical exercises each of the following must be carefully considered.

a. Prepare plans and material for—

- (1) The intelligence activity
- (2) The Aggressor agent operations
- (3) Special Warfare activity
- (4) Guerilla operations

b. Determine Aggressor uniform, equipment, ammunition, and other supply requirements and procurement plan. Whenever practical, planning should include a separate base of supply for Aggressor forces.

c. Establish tentative dates for—

- (1) Participating Aggressor headquarters to become operational.
- (2) Beginning the intelligence buildup phase.
- (3) Troops to assemble.

d. Prepare operations plans or orders for the Aggressor Force.

e. Prepare plans for organizing and training the Aggressor forces to include conversion and rehearsals of the tactical plan.

f. Plan Aggressor ground activity.

g. Prepare an implementation plan for:

- (1) The release of Aggressor prisoners of war, agents, casualties, and deserters, and the injection of documents, and foreign material into the plan of the exercise.
- (2) Initial flow of intelligence to the United States force commander, that could be expected to be in the hands of higher headquarters.

h. Prepare communications plan to support Aggressor Operations.

Section III. TROOP REQUIREMENTS

48. Aggressor Combat Elements

a. *Composition of the Aggressor Force.* The strength and composition of the Aggressor Force must be sufficient to achieve realistic play and to permit accomplishment of the training objectives established in the concept of the exercise. Numerical designations of par-

ticipating Aggressor Forces are included in the background Scenario material which is prepared in the early stages of Exercise planning. Actual designation(s) of U.S. Units to portray Aggressor should be made as soon as the total availability of exercising participating forces and their commitments are known.

b. No fixed ratio can be established that would be applicable to all types of tactical exercises. However, a range of "norms" for combat elements should be considered beginning at 1 to 2 (i.e. 1 Aggressor to 2 friendly) to 1 to 6 or 7.

This range of ratios is presented solely as a guide. The ratio selected will vary with each exercise and will be dependent upon many factors such as troops available, area of operations, other commitments, objectives to be attained through the exercise, weapons systems to be employed, tactical concepts to be stressed and any others that are pertinent thereto. These general factors are always considered—

- (1) Whether the Aggressor force is free or controlled.
- (2) The training objectives of the exercise.
- (3) The troops and facilities available.
- (4) The scheme of maneuver.
- (5) The types, strengths, composition, and status of training of the participating units.
- (6) The adequacy of controller personnel.

49. Other Aggressor Exercise Elements

Aggressor excels in guerilla activities.

a. In addition to the factors in paragraph 48, an additional factor of the availability and extent of terrain suitable for guerilla operations, must be considered in determining the number and sizes of guerilla units to be employed by Aggressor during a maneuver. Normally, 3 to 5 guerilla units (20–40 men per unit) are sufficient to provide adequate indoctrination in unconventional warfare operations for an opposing division.

b. Actual service elements for Aggressor logistical support should always be based upon real requirements rather than upon troop strength ratio of Aggressor troop strength to friendly troop strength. The required service support elements must be established in the maneuver area prior to the arrival of the main Aggressor forces to insure adequate support of these forces at the time of their arrival. The designated commander of the Aggressor force should participate in the initial planning by the maneuver headquarters.

Section IV. PREPARATION

50. Preparation by Aggressor Commander and Staff

To achieve maximum effectiveness, the Aggressor Commander and

staff as well as the troops designated to represent the Aggressor forces, should be available in the maneuver area sufficiently in advance of the actual tactical phase of the exercise in time to permit completion of pre-exercise plans and preparations. A planning and operational headquarters should be established immediately, in order to—

a. Accomplish the complete reorganization, training, and equipping of the designated troops as necessary in order that they may accurately and effectively assume their Aggressor role for the exercise.

b. Prepare the necessary Aggressor intelligence plans and material.

c. Construct progressively in accordance with the exercise situations, defenses and positions, including normal camouflage and development, and conduct other necessary preparations which, if detected and properly evaluated by U.S. Intelligence Agencies, will portray the desired Aggressor situation. Prepare plans to insure that the items above will be detected.

d. Prepare and execute other plans for Aggressor activities to portray the desired development of the Aggressor situation. These plans, particularly in the Aggressor-controlled type of exercise, are based upon the United States plans for air, sea and ground reconnaissance furnished by Director Headquarters. These plans must be flexible as the Aggressor Commander should be prepared to change his plans, if United States Force plans or operations are changed or supplemented.

e. Provide for use of Aggressor documents during the planning as well as the tactical phase of operations.

f. Select personnel to act as prepared Aggressor prisoners of war, line crossers, and arrange for their training and employment.

g. Plan and prepare for the implementation of patrol, agent, guerilla warfare and special warfare activities as well as those pertaining to operations of any other agency appropriate to the level of the exercise.

h. Plan and conduct rehearsals by the Aggressor force in conjunction with the umpires. Care must be exercised to assure that such rehearsals do not disclose the Aggressor plans prematurely.

51. Pre-exercise Preparation of the United States Force

To induce realism, all United States troops who are to participate in the exercise, should be oriented on Aggressor, its history, Armed Forces, basic characteristics, tactics and equipment, just as would be done prior to entering combat against an actual enemy.

CHAPTER 5

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

Section I. GENERAL

52. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this chapter is to furnish guidance for the employment of Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, in all phases of intelligence training. This chapter is also designed as a general guide for the planning and execution of the intelligence phases of training exercises. A primary purpose of Aggressor is to emphasize and enhance the various aspects of combat intelligence and counterintelligence training. To attain this objective, employment of Aggressor as a realistic enemy is incorporated into training exercises from squad to major tactical unit level. This chapter describes the use of Aggressor in individual and unit intelligence training, the development of intelligence activity during training exercises, and the sources of background material designed to stimulate such activity.

53. Application and Responsibilities

a. This chapter is applicable to the employment of Aggressor in intelligence training of United States personnel, and in the training of military intelligence staff personnel and military intelligence specialists.

b. The commander is responsible for intelligence training and all intelligence activities of his command. Planning and coordination of these functions are the staff responsibility of the intelligence staff officer (FM 101-5).

Section II. USE OF AGGRESSOR IN INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

54. Training Aids

a. Field Manuals. FM 30-102 contains information on the organizational structure and tactical doctrine of the Aggressor armed forces. FM 30-103 contains order of battle data on major Aggressor military commands and subordinate divisional and nondivisional units. It also contains political, economic, and sociological background material on the fictitious Aggressor Nation, and a history of Aggressor military campaigns conducted against the United States. These data will assist commanders and staffs in planning for the employment of Aggressor during the intelligence phases of military training.

b. Supply Items. Aggressor military uniforms, insignia, identity documents, report forms, and various type leaflets are normally available at Army Training Aids Subcenters and may be obtained through

normal supply channels. Certain special equipment and simulation devices, which are designed to aid in the realistic representation of Aggressor military forces, are also available through supply channels. Requisitions should be submitted to training aids subcenters at least forty-five days before the items are desired. This will allow the subcenter adequate time to procure, process and issue the equipment.

c. Aggressor Language. Esperanto is the official Aggressor language and is used on all Aggressor printed matter. Aggressor troops, however, may use the language of their assumed national or ethnic origin. This affords an opportunity for the training of military intelligence linguists, since the conduct of interrogations and preparation of documents may be effected in any language selected for use during a specific exercise.

55. Individual and Unit Intelligence Training

a. General. During all phases of training, Aggressor may be utilized to further the intelligence training of the individual soldier as well as the training of small units. Simulated combat situations may be planned or allowed to develop in which United States troops encounter Aggressor forces under conditions approaching actual combat. Aggressor, with his foreign-type uniform, dissimilar organizational structure, and tactical doctrine, presents many of the aspects of an actual enemy during training, and thus serves to test the intelligence consciousness and proficiency of United States troops, commanders and staffs. The employment of Aggressor provides realistic training for the individual soldier in such intelligence procedures as observation techniques, prompt and accurate reporting of tactical information, air and ground reconnaissance activities, safeguarding of military information, use of camouflage, camouflage discipline, and the processing of captured enemy personnel, documents, and equipment.

b. Small Unit Exercises. In conducting small unit exercises, the unit commander may designate a part of his unit, such as a section or a platoon, to portray Aggressor as the enemy force. Whenever the length and scope of the exercises permit, this procedure may be reversed wherein another element of the unit becomes Aggressor and the personnel previously employed as the Aggressor force revert to their status as United States troops. It should be remembered, however, that to insure realism and thus achieve maximum benefit from the training, a suitable period of time should be devoted to proper orientation of the designated personnel for their role as Aggressor. Care should also be exercised to insure that the primary purpose of Aggressor—to provide realistic training—is not subverted.

56. Training of Intelligence Personnel

a. Intelligence Staff Personnel. The realistic development of the

Aggressor tactical situation in training exercises provides intelligence staff personnel with the opportunity to supervise and conduct activities relating to the production of combat intelligence. Upon receipt of intelligence material based upon the Aggressor situation, intelligence staff personnel can perform a realistic intelligence analysis, and engage in other related activities as may be required for the successful operation of an intelligence staff section (FM 30-5).

b. Intelligence Specialists. Training in intelligence specialist activities to include prisoner of war interrogation, counterintelligence investigation, aerial photo interpretation, and order of battle collation, is facilitated and given an aura of realism through the use of Aggressor. For example, captured Aggressor personnel, when properly oriented and utilized, can test the proper application of interrogation techniques and can provide order of battle information to an extent which could not otherwise be attained except in actual combat situations.

Section III. INTELLIGENCE TRAINING ACTIVITY DURING TRAINING EXERCISES

57. Development of the Intelligence Training Plan

a. The intelligence training plan is an outline of intelligence activities to be conducted during a training exercise, and is designed to afford maximum intelligence training to United States personnel by representing or simulating all possible sources of enemy information. To achieve realism, the information and intelligence that is made available to the United States force engaged in an exercise should be developed logically. The intelligence training plan should be initiated concurrently with other exercise planning, and in sufficient time to permit the logical presence and buildup of the Aggressor forces in the exercise area. The preparation of an intelligence plan for a training exercise is covered in detail in FM 21-5.

b. The United States force participating in a particular exercise should be excluded from the planning of intelligence activities, as their knowledge of the intelligence plan would reduce the training benefit of the exercise to be derived from the intelligence training phase.

58. Phases of Intelligence Activity

a. Pre-exercise Phase. During the pre-exercise of buildup phase, a limited amount of Aggressor information and intelligence is furnished to the participating United States force. Aggressor information normally comes from simulated sources and includes raw order of battle data such as unit identifications, dispositions, strength, equip-

ment, and personalities. Intelligence is disseminated in the form of reports from higher headquarters; these include intelligence estimates, periodic intelligence reports, intelligence summaries and studies of terrain and weather. These reports encompass both combat and strategic intelligence. In the interests of realism, both information and intelligence pertaining to Aggressor during the pre-exercise phase should be confined to those data which are normally available to a unit about to be committed to combat. Small-unit training is generally preceded by a pre-exercise phase of short duration. However, in the case of large-scale exercises, this phase may extend over a period of from four to six weeks.

b. Exercise Phase. In the actual play of the exercise, intelligence training activity should provide an opportunity for the full play of every aspect of combat intelligence and counterintelligence. Emphasis should be placed on—

- (1) The importance of the role of the individual soldier in collecting and reporting information on Aggressor installations and activities physically represented during the exercise.
- (2) The commander's responsibility in the production of all types of intelligence.
- (3) The careful analysis and rapid dissemination of intelligence by intelligence staff personnel.
- (4) The importance of staff coordination.

Section IV. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

59. Aggressor History

a. Origin and Development. The political and military history of the Aggressor Nation (FM 30-103) has its origin in the immediate post World War II period. It outlines Aggressor's military campaigns conducted against the United States to the present time. Aggressor's territorial conquests in the United States correspond to certain maneuver areas used by major United States Army commands. Upon the conclusion of a field exercise, its tactical phase, translated into Aggressor terminology, becomes an Aggressor campaign and is integrated as such into the official Aggressor history. The existence of an official Aggressor history enables exercise planners to select a logical point of departure for the writing of background material, or scenario, for the pre-exercise phase.

b. Departure From Aggressor History. Departure from Aggressor history is appropriate for local exercises in which the mere presence of an Aggressor unit is sufficient. It is also appropriate in instances where the desired tactical development of the exercise conflicts with established Aggressor military history, or where the exercise area does not lend itself to a logical or realistic occupation by Aggressor. In

such instances, Aggressor units may be arbitrarily located in the exercise area without regard to previous locations. The scenario then begins with the Aggressor force in the general area of the exercise. Upon the conclusion of the exercise, however, the tactical phase will not be treated as an Aggressor campaign and will not be integrated into the official Aggressor history.

c. Use of Other Background Material. In the preparation of intelligence plans and scenarios for the employment of Aggressor in training exercises, commanders and intelligence staff officers may utilize such other reference or background material as is appropriate. Other military training directives, intelligence material which is normally given wide distribution, and material on current affairs are applicable. Precautions should be exercised, however, that such material, unless otherwise appropriate, remains outside the realm of security classification.

60. Aggressor Background Scenario

a. General. An Aggressor background scenario, based generally upon the history of Aggressor's military campaigns, is written for training exercises of large scale. It provides a logical background for and detailed account of the events and operations leading to Aggressor's presence in an exercise area. The scenario, together with Aggressor order of battle, is the basis for all information and intelligence to be released or made available to the United States force for exploitation during the conduct of an exercise. The scenario should be prepared with imagination and in accord with Aggressor's doctrinal concepts. When properly utilized, it stimulates interest and provides continuous intelligence training for all personnel and units engaged in an exercise.

b. Phases of the Scenario. The Aggressor background scenario is prepared in two phases, the pre-exercise phase and the tactical phase. The material prepared for each phase should be adapted to requirements of the activities planned for that phase.

- (1) The pre-exercise phase describes the invasion and occupation of an exercise area by Aggressor. Normally, the scenario will establish the location of the Aggressor force in an exercise area prior to the commencement of an exercise. It may contain information which is used as a basis for training in many aspects of military operations. For example, the scenario may indicate that Aggressor's ruthless campaigns of conquest have led to the displacement of large numbers of the civilian populace, thus furnishing a basis for exercise play in civil affairs and military government.
- (2) The tactical phase of the scenario includes Aggressor activities in the area during the tactical phase of an exercise.

This portion of the scenario provides the tactical information upon which the intelligence operations during the actual conduct of the exercise are based and developed. The extent to which the tactical phase of the scenario may be completed prior to an exercise is dependent upon the degree to which the Aggressor force is to be controlled.

c. Continuity of the Scenario. The Aggressor military campaign described in the scenario should be a continuation of Aggressor history. Aggressor background scenarios for large-scale training exercises may be prepared upon request by the U.S. Army Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas.

61. Aggressor Order of Battle

a. Accurate portrayal of Aggressor units during an exercise provides opportunity for training in order of battle intelligence. Use of Aggressor order of battle, to include unit designations and personalities, materially contributes to the esprit de corps of the Aggressor force opposing United States troops in an exercise.

b. The Aggressor order of battle for a tactical exercise, other than one in which a U.S. Army Aggressor Center Field Team is participating, may be obtained from FM 30-103. Additional information, when required, may be obtained upon request from U.S. Army Aggressor Center. For large-scale exercises, and those in which a U.S. Army Aggressor Center Field Team is designated to participate, the Aggressor order of battle will be furnished by U.S. Army Aggressor Center. This avoids simultaneous identifications of an Aggressor military unit in widely divergent geographical areas, and assures a logical and reasonable continuity of the history of the Aggressor military forces.

c. Where the tactical situation in a particular exercise is a departure from Aggressor history outlined in FM 30-103, order of battle data may be added locally.

Section V. MEANS OF STIMULATING INTELLIGENCE PLAY

62. General

During a training exercise, information of intelligence interest is released to participating units by means of the information distribution plan. This plan, which is prepared by the exercise director staff, is discussed in detail in FM 21-5. Column three of the plan lists the source which has been selected as a vehicle for transmitting information or intelligence to the United States force.

63. Documents and Equipment

a. Aggressor documents provide the most reliable source of infor-

mation and intelligence for the United States force. Documents may be either planted on prepared Aggressor personnel, such as prisoners and agents, or left in abandoned positions and installations.

b. Official Aggressor documents may be prepared by using prescribed forms. Preparation of personal documents is limited only by the imagination of intelligence personnel in the exercise director headquarters. To be most effective as an intelligence training aid, all documents should be prepared in the foreign languages known to participating military intelligence personnel, or in Esperanto.

c. Items of equipment of unusual or foreign characteristics, can be successfully used to promote technical intelligence play when properly introduced into a tactical exercise. Items introduced, should be based upon developments which have progressed to the extent that they have some practical application for military operations purposes. Any or all of the following elements may be stressed through technical intelligence play: (1) design and operation, (2) physical characteristics, (3) performance, (4) operational capabilities, (5) limitations of the item, (6) storage, (7) manufacture, (8) maintenance, and (9) effects of weather, terrain, and environment factors. These items can be introduced at any level; they should be employed in all exercises of Division size or larger.

64. Prepared Prisoners of War, Casualties, and Deserters

a. All Aggressor personnel are subject to capture. To insure, however, that planned information is made available to United States interrogation personnel, selected personnel from the Aggressor force are trained to portray prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters. These personnel should speak the same language known to United States interrogation specialists. All other Aggressor personnel, if captured, should give only name, rank, serial number, and date of birth.

b. To obtain the maximum degree of realism, the Aggressor soldiers selected to act as prisoners of war, casualties, or deserters, should portray the various types of personalities actually encountered in combat. These should include the security minded, talkative, nervous and confused, scared, and arrogant types. In so far as possible, the personality and age of the soldier selected should be suited to the type of prisoner he is to portray. His background story should, if possible, contain elements of his personal and military history. His Aggressor name may be a translation or an adaptation of his actual name.

c. Selected personnel should be completely familiar with the history, organization, strength, code name and number, Armed Forces postal number, key personalities and morale of the Aggressor unit they have been designated to represent. They should, however, be instructed to refrain from divulging any information other than that

which they could logically be assumed to have. Prepared prisoners of war must also be familiar with the tactical situation which prevails at the time of their capture. They will carry identity books and materials, properly filled out in a desired Aggressor language.

65. Aggressor Agents

a. Aggressor agents are used primarily to test the effectiveness of United States counterintelligence and security measures, the security consciousness of the individual soldier, and the investigative ability of United States counterintelligence personnel. Agents should be assigned missions of espionage, sabotage, or subversion. Since the use of such agents is designed to further counterintelligence play in training exercises, their employment as primary sources of combat intelligence should be avoided.

b. Background stories of agents should provide for a mode of operation, either as individuals or members of a net. Aggressor agent nets may operate under the auspices of the Circle Trigon Party, affiliated subversive organizations, or the Aggressor counterintelligence apparatus. Agents may be Aggressor nationals, Aggressor soldiers who have evaded capture in previous campaigns, of United States and Allied nationals sympathetic to the Aggressor cause.

c. As in the case of prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters, the background story of an individual selected to portray an agent should contain, if possible, elements of his personal life history. Selected personnel should also be familiar with Aggressor history, military organization, political philosophy, and methods of espionage, sabotage, and subversion.

d. In addition to a background story, which will only be revealed upon proper interrogation, personnel selected to portray agents will be furnished with a cover story. Agents' cover identities should be corroborated by fraudulent documents, permitting them to gain access to United States installations. These documents should contain errors which may be detected upon close examination. Agents should also carry documents concealed on their person, which establish their assumed Aggressor identity. These documents, if discovered and exploited in conjunction with information obtained during interrogation, will furnish the United States force with information and intelligence of counterintelligence interest.

66. Ground Activities

a. Aggressor ground activities are designed to further the intelligence training of the United States force in ground and aerial observation. These ground activities, as a source of information, are preplanned in conformance with the projected tactical development of the exercise and coordinated with the planned time and date of United States force reconnaissance missions.

b. All logical military activities of the type of Aggressor unit opposing the United States force should be portrayed. These include movements of personnel and equipment as well as tactical and logistical installations close to the front or in rear areas. Each portrayal must be executed carefully and in detail to present a realistic appearance to visual or photographic reconnaissance. For example, pneumatic or dummy models of vehicles in an area devoid of tracks are unrealistic. Similarly, a bivouac area lacking signs of human habitation is unrealistic when viewed by the eye or on a photograph. Foot paths, vehicle tracks, and prepared fields of fire are a necessary part of gun emplacements of heavy weapons positions. All tactical positions should be camouflaged so that they are not obvious to a photo-interpreter or aerial observer.

67. Aerial Photo Interpretation

a. To provide aerial photo interpreters with a means of realistic training, aerial photography should be used in both the planning phase and the tactical phase of an exercise. Aggressor positions, emplacements and installations may be either actually represented on the ground or simulated and marked with identification panels. When physically represented, the construction of Aggressor installations should be so scheduled that progress of Aggressor activity is discovered through interpretation of repetitive photographic cover flown by United States air reconnaissance. All Aggressor positions and installations are subject to discovery by aerial photography. Therefore, for purposes of exercise control, the installations which are not part of the scheme of maneuver should be located outside the tactical area; if this is not feasible, it should be distinctly identified without regard to the tactical situation.

b. With regard to training in aerial photography, Aggressor activity, whether physically represented or simulated, should conform to the planned tactical situation. Coordination between the exercise control headquarters and the Aggressor force is therefore required. The Aggressor force should be aware of the schedule of United States air reconnaissance missions, to include changes and special request missions.

68. Training in Communications Intelligence

Aggressor radio traffic in training exercises provides both a source of information and training of communications intelligence personnel. Actual or simulated Aggressor electronic warfare measures may also be introduced into an exercise for training purposes. Radio nets in operation should include those of the Aggressor force represented in an exercise as well as higher or adjacent Aggressor units essential to the logical conduct of an exercise. Aggressor entry into non-Aggressor radio nets will provide training in communication security and authentication procedures.

CHAPTER 6

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AND UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

Section I. GENERAL

69. Purpose

This chapter is designed as a guide for the planning and preparation for use of psychological warfare situations and unconventional warfare activities in training exercises.

70. Application

The procedures outlined in this chapter are general in nature. Implementation in the preparation of an exercise should be performed under the supervision of personnel with special training in the fields of psychological or unconventional warfare.

Section II. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

71. General Use of Special Warfare

Aggressor forces will employ psychological warfare operations against opposing military and nonmilitary personnel in all possible situations. To be effective and not endanger human life or cause needless damage to physical property, such activities should be part of a carefully prepared plan approved by the Exercise Director. Any means, other than those which inflict physical injury to personnel or damage to property and equipment, may be used by Aggressor forces to lower the morale or otherwise hinder the efforts of the friendly troops. Extreme care must be exercised to insure that all actions designed to decrease the morale or combat effectiveness of opposing forces will be in keeping with the objectives of the specific exercise and not of such nature as to lower the soldiers' morale permanently, or to reflect discredit upon the service. If extensive plans are contemplated for psychological warfare activities in a tactical exercise, civil authorities (local and State), the area F.B.I. and Civil Defense representatives should be given detailed plans of the intended play.

72. Psychological Warfare and Training Exercises

Psychological warfare is a supporting military weapon. It is the planned use of propaganda and exploitation of other actions with

the primary purpose of influencing target behavior. Psychological warfare must be integrated into operations taking into consideration policy guidance. To do this, the psychological warfare operator attempts to focus attention and suggest a desired meaning to selected events. This requires that a situation be structured so that it may be anticipated, interpreted and understood in the manner desired by the propagandist. In this manner the maneuver situation can be capitalized on and interpreted to the target audience (United States Troops).

Psychological warfare activities are designed to accomplish the following during peacetime training exercises:

a. Provide training opportunities for psychological warfare units and personnel.

b. Indoctrinate United States troops in techniques of psychological warfare and thereby inform them of some of the types of propaganda which might confront them under real combat conditions.

c. Provide opportunity for United States intelligence personnel to observe, interpret and evaluate types of enemy propaganda.

d. Provide areas for testing and developing countermeasures for antipropaganda activities.

e. Show that psychological warfare operations are not only directed at tactical troops but to POWs and entire civilian populations as well.

73. Psychological Warfare Activities Should Fit Definite Situations

During training exercise, the soldier is faced with several motivating influences. Some of these are—

a. Object fear.

b. Anxiety.

c. Fear of failure before one's peers.

d. Fear of death.

e. Fear of injury.

Death and injury may be secondary to fear of failure before one's peers.

Psychological warfare in support of training exercises, with Aggressor as the maneuver enemy opposing United States troops, should be conducted so as to capitalize on propaganda opportunities present in the training situation. Propaganda appeals should be directed toward conditions existing in the maneuver area or directly affecting the troops. For this reason, threatening troops with "annihilation" or "destruction" is incongruous in a training situation. Aggressor psychological warfare should employ techniques similar to those that are encountered in combat situations but which are related to the realities of the training situation.

74. Techniques

Aggressor techniques which have been used to impair the efficiency of United States troops during maneuvers are—

a. Pointing out local dangers from wild animals, reptiles, and insects which may be present in areas of conflict between United States and Aggressor forces.

b. Emphasizing acute discomforts suffered by the individual soldier due to weather, terrain, climate and living conditions in the field and offering the comforts of garrison life to United States soldiers who become Aggressor prisoners.

c. Providing inducements to United States troops to leave their bivouac areas or positions.

d. Exploiting morale problems which may arise prior to or during the tactical phase of the maneuver.

e. Devising means of starting rumors among United States troops for the purpose of temporarily reducing their morale and exploiting results to the tactical advantage of the Aggressor forces.

75. Appeals to Other Groups

United States troops should be impressed with the fact that Aggressor will conduct psychological warfare prior to combat operations, during combat, and in his prisoner of war camps. They must also bear in mind that Aggressor will direct psychological warfare at the civilian population of the United States and that he will exploit information inadvertently disclosed by military personnel to undermine the morale of the homefront.

76. Tactical Phase

During the tactical phase of an exercise, psychological warfare is conducted to capitalize on any appropriate propaganda opportunity that may present itself in the training situation. This activity is designed to familiarize U.S. troops with psychological warfare operations. Realistic situations may be injected into problem play if the trained psychological warfare personnel are available and conditions are suitable. Such activities must be coordinated with the tactical situation if maximum effectiveness is to be obtained. The following are some of the means that may be used in carrying on psychological warfare activities:

a. *Posters* may be developed following selected themes and placed along routes of communication.

b. *Leaflets* may be left behind by Aggressor troops, dropped into assembly area from aircraft, or distributed in C.P. areas etc., by small patrols that infiltrate during the hours of darkness.

c. *Loud speakers* may be used in the vicinity of front lines to deliver appeals, rumors and propaganda to United States troops.

d. Radio Broadcasts from either fixed or mobile broadcasting stations may be used effectively to give information to United States forces.

Section III. UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

77. General

Unconventional or irregular warfare is commonly referred to as guerilla warfare. This form of warfare, long accorded a recognizable place in the scheme of military activities, has been a subject of consideration at several international conferences. There are rules which govern the conduct of irregular warfare. They are as follows:

- a.* The forces will be headed by a person who is responsible for his subordinates.
- b.* They will wear some fixed distinctive badge or insignia that is recognizable at a distance.
- c.* They will carry arms openly.
- d.* They will conform in their operations to the customs and laws of war.

When these rules are complied with, the irregular troops are accorded recognition as belligerent forces. The rules also provide that when a country or territory is invaded, the inhabitants who take up arms on approach of the invaders and resist may be accorded the status of belligerent forces provided they carry arms openly, approach the enemy spontaneously, and respect the customs and laws of war. Aggressor has a long record of irregular warfare activities and may be expected to constantly employ such activities against opposing forces in all operations. These operations must be well planned and carefully directed so that interference with the planned progress of the maneuver and the accomplishment of the training objectives will not result.

78. Missions for Irregular Units

a. The range of missions assigned to unconventional warfare groups will depend upon the strengths, organization, state of training, equipment and experience of the personnel. Normally, these types of forces are not expected to attack a position directly in an attempt to force a decision or to attempt to defend a line or a point. They are primarily directed at actions which will tend to disrupt the combat plans and organizations of the enemy by causing him to divert front line troops to other areas and missions. Here are some suitable unconventional warfare missions for training exercises:

- (1) Interdiction of lines of communications by road blocks and demolitions.
- (2) Divert front line troops to rear area defense.

- (3) Conduct raids on supply dumps, CPs, bivouacs, assembly areas, motor parks, communications centers, Air Defense Artillery, AAA and Field Artillery missile and cannon emplacements, missile launching positions, airfields and service installations.
- (4) Cutting and tapping telephone wires.
- (5) Destruction of route marking signs and otherwise interfering with traffic flow.
- (6) Locating suitable nuclear targets.
- (7) Behind the lines reconnaissance and collection of military information.
- (8) Distribution of propaganda within and behind the enemy lines.
- (9) Distribution of false orders, messages and rumors.
- (10) Terrorizing local populations and preventing use of civil facilities by opposing military forces.

b. Normally, the mission and deployment of partisan units will preclude their extensive use in collecting combat intelligence. For this purpose, Aggressor unconventional warfare uses two distinctive types of units. One is the long-range patrol, termed the Raid-Intelligence Group, which is air-dropped, air-landed or infiltrated into the enemy rear. It seizes and interrogates prisoners and transmits intelligence gained directly by radio to the corps army, or army group headquarters to which the group is attached. In addition to these overt uniformed groups, Covert Intelligence Groups are trained and equipped to operate espionage nets in enemy rear areas and communicate with parent headquarters. Neither type of group contains more than 12 individuals. Twenty to thirty groups are contained in a brigade at army group level. Groups may be attached to lower headquarters for specific operations.

79. Techniques of Employment in Training Exercises

a. Prior to maneuver D-day, irregular troops may be placed in desired locations such as swamps, forests, mountains or other secluded areas that are to be overrun by the opposition.* Arrangements must be made to administratively move these forces from one location to another when it is not feasible to move them tactically by infiltration or other means.

All regular forces employed should operate under the direction of and in accordance with the desires of the military command. Designations such as "International Brigades" and "Volunteers" should be introduced so as to give a wider range of activities for the play of unconventional warfare.

*Special forces or irregular units may also infiltrate by air, land, or water throughout the maneuver.

b. A main base of supply and several alternate bases should be developed for irregular units. The main base might be established by prepositioning supplies at some point within the objective area. Resupply should be determined by local conditions. Wherever possible these units should be resupplied operationally. In inland areas air-dropping or airlanding is desirable while in coastal areas either air-dropping or amphibious means will suffice.

c. Uniforms worn by irregular troops in an exercise should be nondescript and not distinctive of either force. All troops should wear some similar distinguishing badge, insignia or piece of clothing. Different types of uniforms should be developed for the separate groups. The Maneuver Director might direct the use of the uniform of opposing forces by guerilla personnel for special situations designed to develop the alertness and security consciousness of opposing units. Civilian clothing should not be worn unless it has been adapted into some recognizable type of uniform. A combination of civilian dress and Aggressor uniform is recommended.

CHAPTER 7

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OF AN AGGRESSOR FORCE

Section I. GENERAL

80. Purpose

This chapter is designed as a guide in selecting United States troop units to represent Aggressor and in organizing, equipping and training Aggressor forces for tactical exercises.

81. Application

Local conditions, time available, and the size of the Aggressor force govern the application of procedures outlined in this chapter. These procedures can be further modified to permit the inclusion of special training as might be required for new or different situations. It is not necessary that the training recommended in this chapter and Appendix VI be given in a separate block. Those units which can do so should insert limited amounts of Aggressor instruction into their normal education and training programs. This will ensure a constant basic knowledge of Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, and enable each specific Aggressor training program to accomplish increased results in preparing a suitable exercise enemy.

82. Orientation

All Aggressor troops should be oriented on Aggressor, its purpose, history, uniforms and the special equipment and procedures to be employed in the exercise. This orientation introduces the reorganization and training which follows. This program should be extended to include the friendly elements so that they will have some familiarity with their enemy.

83. Aggressor Tactics

All officers and noncommissioned officers of the Aggressor force should be trained in Aggressor tactics. Tactical doctrine as contained in FM 30-102, may be modified to reflect current trends. These tactics, so far as practicable, should be used by the Aggressor force during the exercise to stress their difference from United States tactics, and to develop the realization that other armies employ different tactical doctrine.

Section II. ORGANIZATION

84. General

Reorganization of the United States units designated to represent the Aggressor force should begin immediately after the Aggressor units have been selected by type and the Aggressor order of battle has been determined.

85. Reorganization to Aggressor Order of Battle

a. In reorganizing as an Aggressor unit, each United States unit concerned must adopt the organization, history, numerical designation, and the personal identities of the Aggressor unit it is representing. For a sample conversion plan see Appendix IX.

b. Aggressor uniforms, headgear, insignia, and documents are issued to all personnel. The numerical designations of Aggressor units being represented are stamped on the sleeve patches and collar tabs. To prevent compromise of the Aggressor organization, this should be done after permanent movement into the maneuver area.

c. Additional weapons and equipment required to represent accurately the specific Aggressor organization are produced and issued.

d. The names and ranks of commanders of all Aggressor units represented in the order of battle are assumed by the appropriate personnel. Aggressor names are arbitrarily assigned to all other Aggressor personnel.

e. Aggressor individual identity books are prepared and issued to all personnel of the Aggressor force. Circle Trigon Party membership cards are issued to agents and other selected personnel. Permanent and temporary Aggressor passes and administrative forms may be prepared and issued to individuals as appropriate.

Section III. TRAINING

86. Time Required

The time required to train United States troops for the role of Aggressor varies with the size, type, and duration of the exercise and with the Aggressor activities to be included. The training of a few Aggressor soldiers for a squad or platoon exercise without extensive intelligence activity requires little time. An Aggressor force can be organized, equipped and trained for a large scale exercise in from four (4) to six (6) weeks.

87. Training of the Aggressor Force

a. The United States troops designated to represent Aggressor conventional military forces must be uniformed, organized, and equipped as prescribed in chapters 2 and 3, FM 30-102, and 30-103

and trained in Aggressor tactics. The period of time required to organize and train the Aggressor force may vary from one day or less in a squad or patrol type problem to as much as four (4) to six (6) weeks in a large scale exercise. The reorganization, conversion, and training of the United States troops to act as the Aggressor force is facilitated by selecting troops similar in type, strength and equipment to the Aggressor units that they are to represent and by early designation of the Aggressor force commander and staff. When directed by appropriate authority, elements of the U.S. Army Aggressor Center may be made available for the purpose of aiding in the preparation and training of Aggressor for designated tactical exercises. United States troops designated to represent Aggressor guerillas should be permitted the latitude in dress which is normal for guerilla personnel.

b. Aggressor forward units should be represented at full strength. Rear area units, installations, and activities should be portrayed to add realism and provide logical targets for ground and aerial observation, and photographic reconnaissance missions. Prefabricated or improvised models of equipment and appropriate simulation devices and specially prepared installations may be used when sufficient actual equipment and/or personnel are not available.

c. Additional Aggressor units are included in a tactical exercise, without representation, when necessary to the proper conduct of the exercise. These include higher Aggressor headquarters, adjacent units, and the uncommitted reserve elements of the Aggressor force employed in the exercise. The play of the simulated or paper units is the responsibility of controller personnel so it is necessary that this subject be covered during the conduct of the controller or umpire training program.

88. Training of Specialists

Specialists for operations are required to operate and maintain pneumatic equipment, and simulator banks, and to act as prepared prisoners of war, casualties and deserters. These specialists must be trained as follows:

a. *Prefabricated Pneumatic Equipment.* Training in the operation and maintenance of prefabricated pneumatic equipment may be accomplished in approximately eight (8) hours.

b. *Multiple Tube Simulator Banks.* Two (2) operators per bank are required. Personnel selected should be qualified in the use of explosives. Training in the operation and maintenance of this equipment can be accomplished in approximately eight (8) hours.

c. *Prepared Prisoners of War, Casualties and Deserters.* Prepared prisoners of war, casualties and deserters must be familiar with Aggressor, Aggressor documents, and current tactical situation, meth-

ods of interrogation, and their own personal background stories. Six (6) prepared prisoners per day for each IPW detachment on the United States side is recommended. Training requires approximately forty (40) hours. The use of qualified military intelligence specialists must not be overlooked.

89. Small Unit Tactical Problems

Small unit problems, emphasizing Aggressor organization and tactics, should be conducted by all units of the Aggressor force prior to the exercise. This training familiarizes all personnel with the Aggressor organization, names, uniforms, and tactics to be employed during the exercise. Normally, from four (4) to six (6) days are adequate.

90. Rehearsals With Umpires

The Aggressor force should rehearse the planned tactical operations with the umpires. This enables both to become familiar with the terrain and the control measures to be employed. Aggressor commanders are also provided an opportunity to plan and prepare positions. Normally, one day of rehearsal should be the minimum allowed for each phase of tactical play in the exercise. The rehearsal phase is probably the most important phase of the training program for it is here that actual results of what is to be accomplished can be predetermined. These rehearsals should be thorough. During the rehearsal phase, each form of communication should be checked and rechecked to ensure that it will properly serve its purpose. It should be determined whether or not there are alternate means of communication available to supplement each primary means and to immediately replace any primary means which might go out of order or might not work properly for some other reason.

Once an exercise begins, control becomes a dominant factor. Control is extremely dependent upon good communications.

The rehearsal phase allows for the elimination or changing of those situations which are so "canned" that they are completely unrealistic. Where time permits, there should be at least three (3) rehearsals of each major phase—This is particularly true when the size of the Aggressor force is small as compared to the friendly force. The rehearsal phase is also applicable to small unit exercises. A rifle platoon or squad which has been well trained and rehearsed in its Aggressor role can provide a very realistic vehicle for the tactical training of a much larger unit.

CHAPTER 8

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AGGRESSOR CENTER

91. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to give a brief resume of the US Army Aggressor Center activities.

92. General

The United States Army Aggressor Center is a permanent agency of the U.S. Continental Army Command. It provides advice, assistance and Aggressor supply items required to support an Aggressor force in tactical exercises, command post exercises and other training. It assists other U.S. Continental Army Command agencies in developing doctrine, tactics and techniques to be employed for maneuver control and renders assistance in the development of field training and command post exercises. This assistance is accomplished through continuous close liaison with USCONARC and other Army Schools, CONUS Armies, U.S. Army Alaska, U.S. Army Caribbean, and other agencies which are engaged in the development and testing of tactical doctrine and equipment. The Commanding Officer Aggressor Center communicates directly with the Commandant, Command and General Staff College in the coordination of the specific Aggressor missions. Visits, correspondence and exchange of information with other services are encouraged.

93. Organization

The Aggressor Center consists of a Headquarters, a Headquarters Company and assigned units referred to as Aggressor support Units. The Headquarters has the usual unit staff sections to assist the Commander in the functions of personnel, intelligence, operations and training, and logistics. In addition to the normal staff, there are two other staff sections designated as (1) the Combat Developments Section and (2) the Field Team Commander's Section. The Headquarters is functionally organized to provide operating manufacturing, storage, and maintenance facilities at the home station, and exercise support elements for field operations. The Aggressor Center provides personnel to serve in advisory capacities. The units, commanders, staffs, and troops who compose the Aggressor forces for maneuvers and training exercises are to be provided from sources within the control of the Exercise Director. Aggressor Center

exercise support is coordinated through the Field Team Commanders Staff Section.

94. Missions

Missions of the Aggressor Center are set forth in AR 350-177 dated 16 November 1955. Additional missions may be directed by the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command. All missions of the Aggressor Center are pointed towards the primary purpose of Aggressor which is to increase the realism in training.

95. Field Employment

Field employment of Aggressor Center personnel and resources in training exercises is based upon the provisions of AR 350-177 dated 16 November 1955, and current Headquarters United States Continental Army Command Training Directives depicting Standing Operating Procedure for the conduct of DA and USCONARC directed field and command post exercises. Field assistance is initiated by the Center's representative attending the initial planning conference of the commander responsible for the preparation and conduct of the specific exercise. Based upon decisions resulting from the planning conference and the recommended support, the Aggressor Center supports the exercise through the planning, pre-training, and actual exercise phases. Aggressor scenarios and orders of battle (ch. 5) are prepared by specialists at the Aggressor Center and submitted to the Exercise Director for approval and use as a basis for preparation of the exercise.

The Aggressor Center Field Advisory Teams are trained at the Center for participation in specific exercises and normally arrive in the exercise area at the same time as the United States troops that have been designated to portray Aggressor forces.

During the planning phase continuous liaison is maintained between the Aggressor Center and the Exercise Planning Group (Director) by staff visits and correspondence.

96. Aggressor War Room

An Aggressor War Room is maintained by the U.S. Army Aggressor Center to insure that information on Aggressor history, and order of battle is readily available to these commanders, charged by Continental Army Command, with the preparation and conduct of tactical exercises. The War Room maintains an accurate and up-to-date history of the Aggressor Nation; complete order of battle of Aggressor armed forces; names of commanders and key personalities with personal data for each; listing of Aggressor units that have been previously identified; listing of changes in Aggressor doctrine and equipment, and current reports on the situations in current exercises. From information available, a scenario

for an imaginary Aggressor campaign can be prepared. The scenario accounts for the presence of Aggressor forces in the exercise and includes the order of battle. The facilities of the War Room are available, on request, to those responsible for the preparation and conduct of any tactical exercise.

97. Aggressor Supply

The mission of the Aggressor supply is the procurement, processing, storage, and issue of Aggressor uniforms, insignia, and special items of equipment required for use in tactical exercises and other types of training. The issue and shipment of Aggressor supplies and equipment will be in accordance with current instructions issued by the Commander, U.S. Continental Army Command. Current information about exact items of Aggressor equipment and other details are listed in the Aggressor supply catalog which is maintained in a current status by the Aggressor Center supply.

98. Aggressor Center Field Teams

a. The Center is capable of providing two to five Field Advisory Teams in support of training exercises. These Aggressor Center Field Teams are organized and trained to support designated exercises when authorized by appropriate authority. A team is organized to include one officer in charge, appropriate staff representatives qualified in Aggressor intelligence, operations, training, and supply; and an Aggressor detachment composed of personnel required to provide the nucleus of trained operators for special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices (ch. 3), Aggressor orientations, demonstrations, and other duties relative to Aggressor representation. The Aggressor Field Team is designed to support the entire maneuver staff, and not a particular staff section.

b. The senior officer assigned to the team will—

- (1) Supervise the training of support units assigned to the exercise while at the home station.
- (2) Plan and coordinate the movement of team members and Aggressor support units to and from the exercise area.
- (3) Supervise the operation and activities of the team while in the exercise area.
- (4) Attend (or be represented at) the initial planning conference of the commanders responsible for the planning and conduct of the exercise.
- (5) Serve as a member of the staff of the Exercise Director and advise and assist in all matters pertaining to the employment of Aggressor.
- (6) Assist with maneuver control.

- (7) Advise the Aggressor force commander on matters pertaining to the organization; training and employment of the Aggressor force, as desired by the Exercise Director.
- (8) Provide instructors to conduct training in the employment, operation and maintenance of Aggressor equipment and simulation devices.
- (9) Render after action reports required in conjunction with the utilization of the Aggressor Center Field Advisory Team and support elements during the exercise.
- (10) Assist in conduct of umpire or controller training when appropriate.
- (11) Determine the suitability of Aggressor equipment for the specific type of exercise.
- (12) Attend all briefings and conferences relative to the actual conduct of the exercise and particularly those held for the purpose of planning future Aggressor force activities.
- (13) Attend the final critique.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

DA Pam 108-1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides, and Phono-Recordings
DA Pam 310-3	Index of Training Publications
DA Pam 310-4	Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders and Modification Work Orders
DA Pam 320-1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage
AR 220-55	Field and Command Post Exercises
AR 310-3	Preparation and Processing of Military Publications
AR 320-5	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations
ATP 20-5	Army Training Program for Field Exercises and Maneuvers
Army Subject Schedules 6-30	Umpiring and Aggressor Forces
FM 21-5	Military Training
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction
FM 21-30	Military Symbols
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence
FM 30-15	Examination of Personnel and Documents
FM 30-16	Technical Intelligence
FM 30-19	Order of Battle Intelligence
FM 30-102	Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces
FM 30-103	Aggressor Order of Battle
FM 31-15	Operations Against Airborne Attack Guerilla Action and Infiltration
FM 31-21	Guerilla Warfare, and Special Forces Operations
FM 105-5	Maneuver Control
TF 30-1543	The Aggressor Force

APPENDIX II

AGGRESSOR CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND MILITARY SYMBOLS

Section I. GENERAL

1. Use of Aggressor Conventional Signs and Military Symbols

Aggressor conventional signs and military symbols are used by Aggressor troops, particularly on maps and in documents prepared for capture by United States troops. These signs and symbols are not intended for use by United States Forces in intelligence operations, reports, or on situation maps.

2. Conventional Signs

Conventional signs, marginal data, and the grid system found on Aggressor maps generally correspond to that used on United States military maps. In fact, many of the maps used by Aggressor forces are captured United States maps. On some maps, a special Aggressor grid system may be overprinted and marginal data shown in a language used by Aggressor.

3. Military Symbols

Aggressor military symbols are derived from the symbols contributed by the various military personnel, Spanish, Italian, French, German, and miscellaneous soldiers of fortune, which make up the Aggressor Armed Forces. In addition, many a hard-pressed Aggressor draftsman has been known to go back to his native army's symbols or to invent additional needed symbols. In such cases, these improvised symbols are usually added to the legend.

4. Colors

Aggressor normally uses black on military maps to show information of friendly forces and red to show information of the enemy.

Section II. CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND MILITARY SYMBOLS

5. Purpose and Scope

This section does not include all the symbols for all units, organizations, or installations, but illustrates the uniform pattern that is followed in indicating the different types in order that the military sym-

bols which appear in Aggressor operations orders, or on Aggressor maps, and overlays may be understood.

6. Organization of Section

Symbols for units and activities or installations are arranged by branch or type in alphabetical order. Symbols for weapons are grouped by type.

7. Basic Symbols

a. Basic symbols listed in paragraph 9 are used with a rectangle to indicate a unit and its branch. These symbols are also used within a triangle to indicate a unit observation post or in the upper right sector of a supply installation symbol to indicate a unit supply installation.

b. The size of a military unit is indicated by placing the appropriate basic symbol above or in the rectangle or triangle as shown.

c. Unit boundaries, zones, or areas are shown by placing the symbol denoting the size of the unit in a break in the symbol which indicates the boundary. See paragraph 11.

d. The caliber of a weapon in centimeters is shown to the right when the weapon symbol alone is used. When the symbol of the weapon is combined with a rectangle to indicate a unit, the caliber of the weapon in centimeters may be shown below the symbol.

8. Unit Designation

a. The numerical designation of a subordinate unit is written to the left of the symbol and that of the parent unit to the right. Letter abbreviations for the units of a service battalion (i.e., Q, O, MP, M, P, F) are used in lieu of numbers. Identifying numbers are written to the right of the symbol when only one number appears with the symbol.

b. Numbers of army groups and armies are spelled out or abbreviated in the Aggressor language. (Army Group (East)-ORIEN (TO)).

c. Either Arabic or Roman numerals are used to show the numerical designation of units lower than army as follows:

Organic units	Nonorganic (GHQ) units
Corps—II	Corps—V
Division—2	Division—5
Brigade—II	Brigade—812
Regiment—2	Regiment—902
Battalion	Battalion—5
(within Regiment)—II	
Battalion (Separate)—2	
Company—2	Company—944
(with organic Bn (II Bn)	
both on left 2/II)	

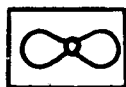
d. The letter F follows the numerical designation to the right of the unit symbol to indicate fusilier units.

e. When necessary for division identification, an abbreviation indicating the type of division follows the numerical designation to the right of the symbol or the letter F. Abbreviations are as follows:

R	Rifle Division
AB	Airborne Division
M	Mechanized Division
T	Tank Division
C	Cavalry Division
AR	Artillery Division

9. BASIC SYMBOLS USED WITH A RECTANGLE TO INDICATE A MILITARY UNIT

AIR



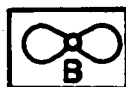
AIRFIELD DEFENSE



AIRFIELD SECURITY



BOMBER



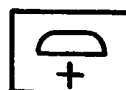
FIGHTER



GROUND ATTACK



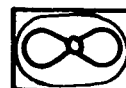
MEDICAL



OBSERVATION



RECONNAISSANCE



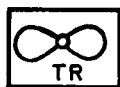
REPAIR



SERVICE



TRANSPORT



WEATHER OBSERVATION



AIRBORNE



PARACHUTE



ARMORED



ARTILLERY



ANTIAIRCRAFT



ANTITANK



FLASH



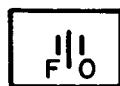
HORSE DRAWN



OBSERVATION



PHOTO



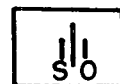
RAILWAY



SELF-PROPELLED



SOUND



SURVEY



CAVALRY



CHEMICAL



SMOKE

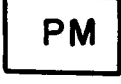


ENGINEER

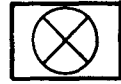


ASSAULT



BRIDGE BUILDING	
MINING	
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	
FINANCE	
GUIDED MISSILE	
HEADQUARTERS (COMPANY, BATTERY OR TROOP)	
MACHINE GUN	
MECHANIZED	
MEDICAL	
AMBULANCE	
MILITARY POLICE	

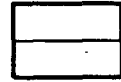
MOTOR OR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION



MOTORCYCLE



MOTORIZED



MORTAR



PACK



ORDNANCE



POSTAL



PROPAGANDA



QUARTERMASTER



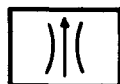
RECONNAISSANCE



RIFLE



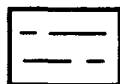
ROCKET



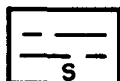
SERVICE



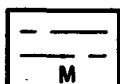
SIGNAL



COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPT



COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING



SKI



SUB MACHINE GUN



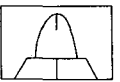
TANK



VETERINARY



BASIC SYMBOL FOR F.A. TYPE MISSILES



BASIC SYMBOL FOR A.A. TYPE MISSILES



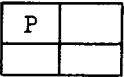
INTELLIGENCE



MAINTENANCE

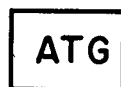


SUPPLY



10. SYMBOLS USED TO IDENTIFY THE SIZE OF A UNIT

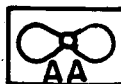
ARMY GROUP



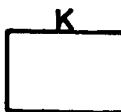
ARMY



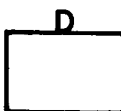
AIR ARMY



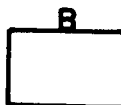
CORPS



DIVISION



BRIGADE



REGIMENT



BATTALION, SQUADRON OR AIR SQUADRON



TROOP, COMPANY, BATTERY OR FLIGHT



PLATOON



SECTION OR SQUAD



11. BOUNDARIES AND DELIMITED AREAS

ARMY

———TA———

CORPS

———K———

DIVISION

———D———

BRIGADE

———BR———

REGIMENT

———R———

BATTALION

———B———

COMPANY

———T———

PLATOON

———P———

LIMIT OF OUTGUARDS



LIMIT OF RECONNAISSANCE



LINE OF DEPARTURE

— LF —

MAIN LINE OF RESISTANCE

— CLK —

OBJECTIVE



OUTPOST LINE OF RESISTANCE



SECTOR OF FIRE



12. WEAPONS AND VEHICLES

(Caliber of weapons is shown in centimeters to right of symbol.)

RIFLE



AUTOMATIC RIFLE



SUB MACHINE GUN



MACHINE GUN



MACHINE GUN, 30 CAL. LIGHT



MACHINE GUN, 30 CAL. HEAVY



MACHINE GUN, 50 CAL.



MACHINE GUN, AA 20 MM



MORTAR



BAZOOKA



RECOILLESS RIFLE



ARTILLERY GUN



ARTILLERY HOWITZER



ARTILLERY GUN-HOWITZER



SELF-PROPELLED GUN



MA

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN



ANTITANK GUN



ROCKETS



LIGHT TANK



MEDIUM TANK



HEAVY TANK



TRACKED VEHICLE



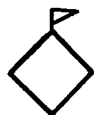
FLAME THROWER TANK



AMPHIBIOUS TANK



COMMAND TANK



ARMORED CAR



13. COMMUNICATIONS AND SIGNAL

CABLE, TELEPHONE OR TELE-
GRAPH



COMMUNICATIONS CENTER



FIELD TELEGRAPH LINE



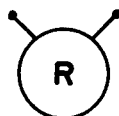
FIELD TELEPHONE LINES (NUM-
BER INDICATES NUMBER OF
CIRCUITS)



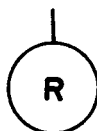
LIGHT SIGNALLING POST



RADAR STATION



RADIO INTERCEPTOR



RADIO STATION



RADIO/TELEGRAPH STATION



ROCKET OR FLARE SIGNALLING
POST



SEARCHLIGHT



TELEGRAPH CENTRAL



TELEGRAPH STATION



TELEPHONE APPARATUS



TELEPHONE CENTRAL

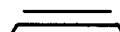


14. OBSTACLES, FORTIFICATIONS AND EMBLACEMENTS

ANTIPERSONNEL MINES



ANTITANK DITCH



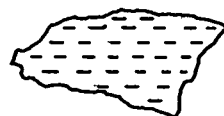
ANTITANK MINES



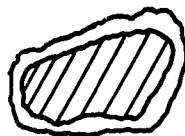
ANTITANK OBSTACLE



AREA FLOODED (BLUE)



AREA GASED (YELLOW)



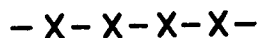
BARBED WIRE



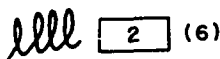
BOUNDING ANTIPERSONNEL
MINES



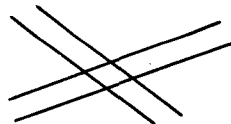
CHEVAL-DE-FRISE



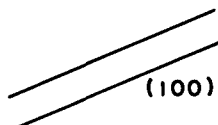
CONCERTINA WIRE (NUMBER
IN SQUARE INDICATES ROWS;
() INDICATES DEPTH IN
METERS)



DEMOLITION BLOWN



DEMOLITION PREPARED
(NUMBER INDICATES
KILOGRAMS EXPLOSIVE)



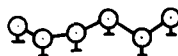
ROAD BLOCKS



TREE-FELLED ENTANGLEMENT



TRIP-WIRED MINES



FORT



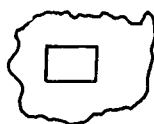
FORT UNDER CONSTRUCTION



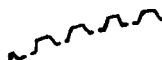
FORTIFIED TRENCHES



HEAVILY FORTIFIED AREA



LINE OF TRENCH ELEMENTS



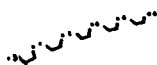
ORDINARY TRENCHES



PORTION OF BUILDING RE-
INFORCED FOR DEFENSE



TRENCHWORK UNDER
CONSTRUCTION



WALL ADAPTED FOR DEFENSE



ANTITANK GUN EMPLACEMENT



ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENT



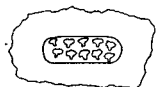
MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT



MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT
UNDERGROUND



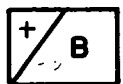
RADIOACTIVE AREA



15. INSTALLATIONS

a. Medical

BASE HOSPITAL



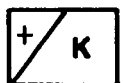
COLLECTING POINT



EVACUATION HOSPITAL



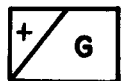
FIELD HOSPITAL



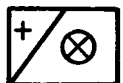
FIRST AID STATION



GENERAL HOSPITAL



HOSPITAL TRAIN



VETERINARY HOSPITAL



b. Supply

GENERAL DEPOT



SUPPLY DEPOT



AVIATION FUEL AND
LUBRICANTS DUMP



ENGINEER DUMP



MEDICAL SUPPLY DUMP



MOTOR TRANSPORT, FUEL
AND LUBRICANTS DUMP



MUNITIONS DUMP



RATION DUMP

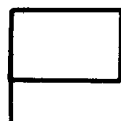


WATER POINT



c. Miscellaneous

COMMAND POST



LIAISON AIRSTRIP



MILITARY AIRFIELD



MOTOR POOL



NAVAL ARSENAL OR
SHIPYARD



OBSERVATION POST

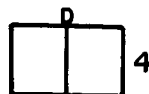


16. ILLUSTRATIONS OF MILITARY SYMBOLS

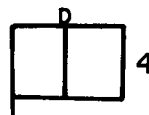
FOURTH ARMY



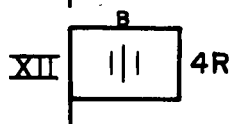
4 RIFLE DIVISION



COMMAND POST, 4 RIFLE
DIVISION



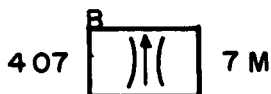
COMMAND POST, 12 ARTILLERY
BRIGADE, 4 RIFLE DIVISION



28 FUSILIER RIFLE REGIMENT



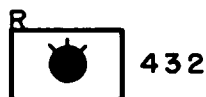
407 ROCKET BATTALION,
7 MECHANIZED DIVISION



127 ANTIAIRCRAFT REGIMENT



432 MORTAR REGIMENT



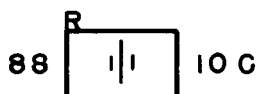
98 TANK REGIMENT



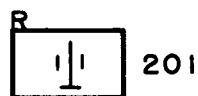
1 COMPANY, 2 BATTALION,
40 TANK REGIMENT



88 ARTILLERY REGIMENT,
10 CAVALRY DIVISION



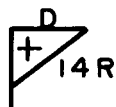
201 GUN REGIMENT



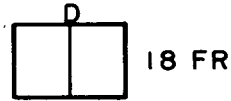
16 CAVALRY REGIMENT



AID STATION,
14 RIFLE DIVISION



18 FUSILIER RIFLE DIVISION



ORD CO, 302 SERVICE
BATTALION



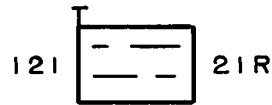
2 MILITARY POLICE PLATOON



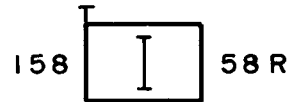
110 RECONNAISSANCE
BATTALION, 10 FUSILIER
RIFLE DIVISION



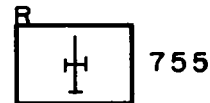
121 SIGNAL COMPANY,
21 RIFLE DIVISION



158 ENGINEER COMPANY,
58 RIFLE DIVISION



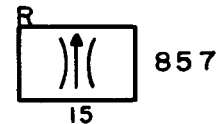
755 GUN-HOWITZER REGIMENT



673 SELF-PROPELLED GUN
REGIMENT



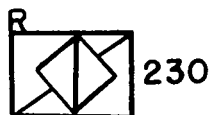
857 ROCKET REGIMENT (150mm)



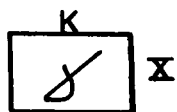
19 MACHINE GUN BATTALION



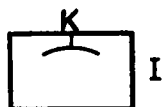
230 MECHANIZED RIFLE
REGIMENT



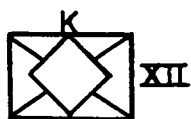
X CAVALRY CORPS



I AIRBORNE CORPS



XII ARMORED CORPS



APPENDIX III

AGGRESSOR DOCUMENTS

1. Preparation of Aggressor Documents

In the preparation of Aggressor documents, English may be used by the Aggressor Force Commander in field orders, administrative instructions, conversion plan, messages, and intelligence reports to units assigned to his command. Personal documents and other prepared documents injected in exercises for intelligence training may appear in the appropriate Aggressor language as prescribed in Chapter 5 and Appendix II.

a. An Aggressor military vocabulary, English-Aggressor (Esperanto) and Aggressor (Esperanto)-English, is included in this appendix.

b. In using languages other than Esperanto, the proper language to be used will be determined by the language which is known to participating intelligence personnel of friendly and Aggressor forces.

2. Forms

a. Blank Forms. The forms appearing in this appendix are outlined in English and Esperanto for the purpose of guiding individuals responsible for the preparation of Aggressor documents. The forms do not cover all situations or units, nor can every item shown be applied to every situation or unit. In making use of the forms, the responsible individuals must keep in mind the units involved, time available, and the particular situation; and the details should be selected, incorporated, and modified accordingly. When documents not covered by the forms are desired, the form of the most closely related document will be followed, as company roster form and platoon roster form.

b. Overlays. Aggressor overlays are made and employed in the same manner as U.S. overlays. Conventional signs, symbols, and terminology appearing in Appendix II may be used. When no appropriate sign, symbol, or term is available, those of the U.S. Forces may be used. The foregoing rules apply also to the maintaining of situation maps.

c. Miscellaneous. Like any modern army, Aggressor makes use of official and personal letters, notebooks, diaries, photographs, post cards, and other miscellaneous documents for which there is no prescribed form. These documents may appear in any logical form with the full use of Aggressor terminology.

3. List of Forms

a. Personnel:

Form No.

Officer's identification card.....	1
Soldier's identity book.....	2
Circle Trigon membership card.....	3
Soldier's permanent pass.....	4
Soldier's temporary pass.....	5
	*6
Unit roster.....	7
Unit strength report.....	8

b. Orders and Intelligence Reports:

Field operations order.....	9
Administrative order.....	10
Intelligence annex.....	11
Intelligence estimate.....	12
Periodic intelligence report.....	13
Intelligence summary.....	14
Message book.....	15

c. Medical.

Medical collecting point log.....	16
Field hospital weekly report.....	17
Medical casualty tag.....	18

*Number 6 is not currently assigned to an authorized Aggressor Form or document.

IDENTIĜO
POR
OFICIROJ

Numero _____	AGRESOJ TERFORTOJ Oficejo dela Terarmea Adjutanto Generalo IDENTIĜO POR OFICIROJ
	Nomo _____
	Rango _____
	Subskribo _____
	Kontrol-Subskribo _____ (Dato) _____

Front

Alteco _____	Koloro de Okuloj _____
Peza (funtoj) _____	Koloro de Korpo _____
Koloro de Haro _____	Naskita (dato) _____
INSTRUKCIOJ Tiu ĉi dokumento devas esti uzita NUR por oficialaj celoj kaj ĝia perdo devas esti raportita tuj. Trovanto, redonu tium ĉi dokumenti al la plejproksima agreso stabejo aŭ resendu per poste al la Oficejo de la Terarmea Adjutanto Generalo.	

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification card, Esperanto.

IDENTIFICATION
FOR
OFFICERS

Number		AGGRESSOR GROUND FORCES
		Office of the Ground Army Adjutant General
		IDENTIFICATION FOR OFFICERS
	Name _____	
	Rank _____	
	Signature _____	
	Countersigned _____	(Date) _____

Front

Height _____	Color of Eyes _____
Weight (Pounds) _____	Complexion _____
Color of Hair _____	Date of Birth _____
INSTRUCTIONS This document may be used only for official purposes and if lost must be reported immediately. Finder, return this document to the nearest Aggressor Headquarters or return by mail to the Office of the Ground Forces Adjutant General.	

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification card, English.

IDENTIĜO
POR
MILITA PERSONARO

NOMO _____
TERFORTOJ
AVIADFORTOJ NUMERO _____
MARARMEO

HEJMPOSTENO _____

KRONIKO de DEJORADO

(UNITO DONIAS BAZA EKZERCIĜADO)

ROTO, REGIMENTO
AU BATALIONO

UNITO NUMERO

ROTO, REGIMENTO
AU BATALIONO

UNITO NUMERO

PROMOCIOJ

RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO
DE UNITO

RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO
DE UNITO

RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO
DE UNITO

Page 1

Form 2. Soldier's Identity Book, Esperanto.

DATO DE NASKIĜO _____ LOKO _____

RELIGIO _____ OKUPO _____

ALTECO _____ PEZO (FUNTOJ) _____

PATRO _____

PATRINO _____

URBO _____

ADRESO _____

EDZINO _____

URBO _____

ADRESO _____

JAROJ DE LERNEJO _____

SUBSKRIBO DE SOLDATO

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

Page 2

Form 2—Continued.

REGISTRO DE SALAJRO

SKALO DE SALAJRO _____

DATO _____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

SKALO DE SALAJRO _____

DATO _____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

SKALO DE SALAJRO _____

DATO _____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

MILITA LERNEJO

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

Page 3

Form 2—Continued.

ORDENJOJ

TIPO _____

DATA _____
Tago Monata Jaro

KLARIGO _____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

TIPO _____

DATA _____
Tago Monata Jaro

KLARIGO _____

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

KAMPANJOJ

Page 4

Form 2.—Continued.

REGULOJ

1. CI TIU LIBRO SERVAS LA SOLDATO KIEL REGISTRO DE DEJORADO KAJ ESTAS ANKAU PER LEGITIMILOJ.
2. LA SOLDATO DEVAS PORTI CI TIU SUR LIA PERSONO EN CIO TEMPOJ.
3. ESTAS LA SOLDATO RESPONDA KE LA ENTRIOJ ESTAS GISDATAJ, TRA LIA UNITO.
4. CI TIU ESTAS OFICIALA DOKUMENTO. ENTRIOJ ESTAS FAROTAJ NUR DE AGRESO MILITISTAJ UNITOJ.
5. SE LA SOLDATO PERDAS CI TIU LIBRO, DEVAS RAPORTI LA FAKTOJ GIS LIA UNITO TUJ.

Page 5.

Form 2—Continued.

IDENTIFICATION FOR SOLDIERS

NAME _____

GROUND FORCE AIR FORCE NAVY	}	NUMBER _____
-----------------------------------	---	--------------

HOME STATION _____

SERVICE RECORD

(BASIC TRAINING UNIT)

COMPANY, REGIMENT, OR BATTALION	UNIT NUMBER
------------------------------------	-------------

COMPANY, REGIMENT, OR BATTALION	UNIT NUMBER
------------------------------------	-------------

PROMOTIONS

RANK TO RANK	HEAD- QUARTERS	DATE	COMMANDER OF UNIT
-----------------	-------------------	------	----------------------

RANK TO RANK	HEAD- QUARTERS	DATE	COMMANDER OF UNIT
-----------------	-------------------	------	----------------------

RANK TO RANK	HEAD- QUARTERS	DATE	COMMANDER OF UNIT
-----------------	-------------------	------	----------------------

Page 1

Form 2. Soldier's identity book, English.

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RELIGION _____ OCCUPATION _____

HEIGHT _____ WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

FATHER _____

MOTHER _____

CITY _____

ADDRESS _____

WIFE _____

CITY _____

ADDRESS _____

YEARS OF EDUCATION _____

SOLDIERS SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF
UNIT COMMANDER

Page 2

Form 2.—Continued.

PAY REGISTER

PAY SCALE _____

DATE _____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE _____

DATE _____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE _____

DATE _____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

MILITARY SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

DECORATIONS

TYPE _____

DATE _____
Day Month Year

SYNOPSIS _____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF UNIT
COMMANDER

TYPE _____

DATE _____
Day Month Year

SYNOPSIS _____

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF UNIT
COMMANDER

CAMPAIGNS

REGULATIONS

1. THIS BOOK SERVES THE SOLDIER AS A RECORD OF SERVICE AND IS ALSO A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION.
2. THE SOLDIER IS REQUIRED TO CARRY THIS BOOK ON HIS PERSON AT ALL TIMES.
3. IT IS THE SOLDIER'S RESPONSIBILITY THAT THE ENTRIES BE KEPT UP TO DATE THROUGH HIS UNIT.
4. THIS IS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT, ENTRIES ARE TO BE MADE ONLY BY AGGRESSOR MILITARY UNITS. ENTRIES BY THE SOLDIER ARE PROHIBITED.
5. IF THE SOLDIER LOSES THIS BOOK, HE WILL REPORT THE FACTS TO HIS UNIT IMMEDIATELY.

Page 5

Form 2.—Continued.

CIRCLE TRIGON MEMBERSHIP CARD

TRIGON FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES	
NAME _____	
SIGNATURE _____	
SPONSOR _____	
COUNTERSIGNED _____	
	Secretary _____
Number _____	

Front

PARTY LAWS FOR CARD HOLDERS
Only members swearing allegiance to the Party's principles may carry this card.
The card must be signed by the inductor and countersigned by the Party secretary.
Only members in good financial standing are entitled to the card.
This card is valid for one year starting _____
The Party may revoke the card and the membership at any time if it is decreed by the High Caucus.
The loss of the card must be reported immediately to your cell chief.
THIS CARD IS NON-TRANSFERABLE

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, English.

RONDO TRIGON ALIĜILO

	
NOMO _____	_____
SUBSKRIBO _____	_____
RESPONDULO _____	_____
APUDE SUBSKRIBO _____	_____
Numero _____	sekretario

Front

PARTIA LEGOJ POR ALIĜILO POSEDOJ

Nur Membroj juranta lojaleco al Parti principoj povas parti ĉi tio karto.

La karto devas esti subskribita de respondulo kaj apude subskribi de Partio sekretario.

Nur hembroj en bene financa reputo rajtigos al karto.

Ci tio karto valas per unu jaro ekirigi : _____

Partio povas nuligi karto kaj membreco je iam so ĝi sekreti de alto kaukuso.

Perdo karto devas esti raportita tuj al via Grupo Ĉefo.

CI TIU KARTO NE ESTI TRANSIGI

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, Esperanto.

ĈIAMA PERMESO

Nro. _____

DATO _____

La portanto de tiu ĉi permeso,

(NOMO)

(RANGO)

Estas rajtigita _____

.....
:
: SIGELO :
:
:.....

(SUBSKRIBO, RANGO DE
DISDONANTA OFICIRO)

Noto: Ĉi tia formo povas esti uzita por ĉio keston kie nur certa popola havi rajtigo gis certa oficiala loklu, por ekzemple, posta komizo per elekti supre posto en Kampo Postoficejo.

Disdonanta oficio estos la unita komandanto au asignia stabe oficio de la Agreso unito. La unite konservas fajli de ĉiama permesoj eldonita de:
Nro de permeso. _____ Persono gis kiu eldonita _____
Celi _____

Form 4. Soldier's permanent pass, Esperanto.

PERMANENT PASS	
Number _____	DATE _____
The bearer of this pass,	
_____	_____
(NAME)	(RANK)

(Unit)	
Is authorized _____	

..... : : SEAL : : :	_____ _____ SIGNATURE, RANK OF ISSUING OFFICER

Note. This form can be used for all cases where designated people only have access to certain installations, for example, mail clerk to pick up mail at Field Post Office.

Issuing officer will be the unit commander or designated staff officer of the Aggressor unit. The unit maintains a record of permanent passes issued by:

No. of Pass _____ Person to whom issued _____

Purpose _____

Form 4. Soldier's permanent pass, English.

PROVISORA PERMESO

PROVISORA PERMESO		
		_____ (DATO)
_____ (NOMO	_____ KAJ	_____ RANGO)
Estas rajtigita _____		
Por _____		
De _____ Ĝis _____		
: _____ : SIGELO : : _____ :	_____ (SUBSKRIBO DE DISDONANTA OFICIERO)	
	_____ (UNITO)	

Noto. Ĉi tiu formo povas esti uzita de ĉio unito kiel provisora permeso. Ne devas esti uzita kiel forpermoso kaj ĝenerale ne bona per periodoj de pli ol tri tagej.

Form 5. Soldier's temporary pass, Esperanto.

TEMPORARY PASS

TEMPORARY PASS		
		_____ DATE
_____ (NAME	_____ AND	_____ RANK)
Is Authorized _____		
For _____		
From _____		
: _____ : SEAL : : _____ :	_____ (SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER)	
	_____ (UNIT)	

Note. This form may be used by all units as a temporary pass. It need not be numbered and no record of passes issued is required. Not to be used as a furlough and normally not valid for periods of more than three days.

Form 5. Soldier's temporary pass, English.

AGRESO MILITO SPACO PERMESILO.

AGRESO MILITO SPACO PERMESILO	
IDENTIĜO KARTO NUMERO _____	MILITA NUMERO _____
NOMO _____	PERMESILO NUMERO _____
RANGO _____	
UNUO _____	
: : SIGELO : : :	/s/ _____ Inteligenteco Oficiro
Dato _____	

Note. Milito Spaco Permesilo estas elfuĝais kiel direktie de la Agreso Forto Komandanto.

Form 6. War Room pass, Esperanto.

AGGRESSOR WAR ROOM PASS

AGGRESSOR WAR ROOM PASS	
ID CARD NO. _____	ASN AA _____
NAME _____	PASS NO. _____
RANK _____	
UNIT _____	
: : SEAL : : :	/s/ _____ Intelligence Officer
Date _____	

Note. War Room passes are issued as directed by the Aggressor force commander.

Form 6. War Room pass, English.

UNITO NOMARO



UNITO	DATO_____
	UNITO_____
	LOKO_____

OFICIOIRO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
SOLDATO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Form 7. Unit roster, Esperanto.

UNIT ROSTER

	DATE _____
UNIT ROSTER	UNIT _____
	PLACE _____

OFFICER	RANK	DUTY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
SOLDIER	RANK	DUTY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Note. Aggressor units may vary from this form in making rosters for company purposes, but this form is followed when the roster is to be submitted to higher headquarters. Additional pages are added as needed. Names are listed in order of rank.

Form 7. Unit roster, English.

gis 1200

(Unito)

[illegible]

to 1200

(Unit)

[illegible]

[illegible]

(ADJUTANT OR COMMANDER)

KAMPOPERACIO ORDONO FORMO

.....
.....
: Klasifiko: :
: :
: Rajtigo: :
: :
: Ĉefliteroj: :
: :
: Dato: :
.....
.....

_____ Forto

Kampoperacio Ordono, Nro _____

Landkartoj _____

Dato _____

Horo _____

Loko _____

A. INFORMO PRI MALAMIKOJ FORTOJ.

B. INFORMO PRI AMIKOJ FORTOJ.

C. TASKO.

D. INSTRUKCIO AL SUBAJ UNITOJ.

E. SAŜGOJ.

F. ADMINISTRA INSTRUKCIO.

G. KOMUNIKAJOJ.

H. POSTENOJ DE KOMANDO.

OFICISTO

ALMETAĴOJ

Distribuo

Page 2

Form 9.—Continued.

FIELD OPERATIONS ORDER FORM

.....
.....
: Classifications: :
: :
: Authority: :
: :
: Initials: :
: :
: Date: :
.....
.....

_____ Force

Field Operations Order No. _____

Maps: _____

Date _____

Time _____

Place _____

A. INFORMATION ABOUT ENEMY FORCES:

B. INFORMATION ABOUT FRIENDLY FORCES:

C. TASKS:

D. INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBORDINATE UNITS.

E. CHANGES.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

G. COMMUNICATIONS.

H. POSTS OF COMMAND:

OFFICIAL

ANNEXES

Distribution:

Page 2

Form 9.—Continued.

ADMINISTRA ORDONO FORMO

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Ĉefliteroj:

Dato:

_____ Forto

Administra Ordono, Nro _____

Iri kun Kampoperacia Ordono, Nro _____

Landkartoj _____

Dato _____

Horo _____

Loko _____

A. Provizo

1. Pafmuncio

2. Porcioj

3. Petrolo, Oleo Kaj Lubrikaĵo

Page 1

Form 10. Administrative order, Esperanto.

B. Trafiko

1. Kontrolo
2. Limigoj
3. Movado

4. Konservado de Vojoj

C. Subtenoj Trupoj

1. Loko
2. Specialaj Taskoj

D. Personaro

1. Postiĝintoj
2. Treaĵo ekipaĵo
3. Loĝigado
4. Raportoj pri Fortikeco

E. Evakuo

1. Viktimoj
2. Militkaptitoj

Page 2

Form 10.—Continued.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

Force

Administrative Order No.: _____

To go with Field Operations Order No. _____

Map: _____

Date _____

Hour _____

Place _____

A. Supplies

1. Ammunition

2. Rations

3. Gasoline, Oil and Lubricants

Page 1

Administrative Order, English.

Form 10—Continued.

B. Traffic

- 1. Control**
- 2. Restrictions**
- 3. Movement**

- 4. Maintenance of Routes**

C. Service (Support) Troops

- 1. Location**
- 2. Special Missions**

D. Personnel

- 1. Stragglers**
- 2. Baggage**
- 3. Billeting**
- 4. Strength Reports**

E. Evacuation

- 1. Casualties**

- 2. Prisoners of War**

Page 2

Form 10.—Continued.

4. Captured Material

1. Collection and handling of Mail

3. Administrative Matters not already covered

SEAL

DISTRIBUTION

: Klasifiko:	:
: Autoritato:	:
: Cefiteroj:	:
: Dato:	:

SIGELO

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INTELLIGENCE ANNEX FORM

.....
 : Classification: :
 : :
 : Authority: :
 : :
 : Initials: :
 : :
 : Date: :

_____ (Force)
 Intelligence Annex No. ____ to Opn's
 Order No.

Date:
 Hour:

Maps

CP Location:

- A. Summation of Enemy Situation
- B. Essential Elements of Information
- C. Reconnaissance and Observation Objective
 - 1. Instruction to subordinate units.
 - 2. Request to higher and cooperating units.
- D. Instructions for Handling Personnel, Documents and Materiel.
 - 1. POW's, Deserters and other persons.
 - 2. Captured Documents.
 - 3. Captured Materiel.
- E. Maps and Photographs
- F. Counterintelligence
- G. Reports and Distribution

/s/ _____
 (Title (Commander))

Appendices

Distribution

Authentication

Form 11. Intelligence annex, English.

.....
 : SEAL :
 : :
 : :
 : :

INTELIGENTECO TAKSO FORMULARO

.....
.....
: Klasifiko: :
: : :
: Autoritato: :
: Ĉefliteroj: :
: Dato: :
.....
.....

_____ (Forto) Dato _____

Inteligenteco Takso Numero _____ Horo _____

Landkartoj: Loco Posteno
de Komando _____

A. Tasko (Objektiva)

B. Situacio kaj Plano de Ago

1. Konsideroj influanto obla planoj de Ago kaj nia Tasko
2. Malamiko Situacio
3. Malamiko Kapabloj

C. Efejoj de Malamiko Planoj de Ago sur nia Tasko

/s/ _____
Inteligenteco Ofciro

Distribuado
Autentikigo

.....
: :
: SIGELO :
: :
.....

Form 12. Intelligence Estimate, Esperanto.

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE FORM

.....
.....
: Classification: :
: :
: Authority: :
: Initials: :
: Date: :
.....
.....

_____ (Force) Date _____

Intelligence Estimate No. _____ Hour _____

Maps: CP Location _____

A. Task (Objective)

B. Situation and plan of Action

1. Considerations affecting the possible plan of action and our task.
2. Enemy situation.
3. Enemy capabilities.

C. Effect of Enemy plan of Action on our task

/s/ _____
Intelligence Officer

Distribution
Authentication

.....
: :
: SEAL :
: :
.....

Form 12. Intelligence estimate, English.

PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT FORM

.....

 : Classification: :
 : :
 : Authority: :
 : Initials: :
 : Date: :

_____ (Force) Date:
 Periodic Intelligence Report No. _____ Hour:
 Maps: CP Location:

- A. Information of Enemy at End of Period.
- B. Enemy Operations at End of Period.
 - 1. Summation
 - 2. New enemy tactics, and arms or other materiel
 - 3. Operations of enemy supporting elements.
- C. Other Intelligence Factors.
- D. Counterintelligence (Brief summation of counterintelligence situation during the period)
- E. Enemy Capabilities
 - 1. Listing of courses of action
 - 2. Discussion and analysis of subparagraph E-1
 - 3. Deductions as to relative probability of adoption of enemy capabilities

/s/ _____
 Title (Commander)

Annexes

Distribution

Authentication

Form 13. Periodic Intelligence Report, English.

.....
 : :
 : SEAL :
 : :

PERIODA INTELIGENTECO RAPORTO FORMO

.....
 : Klasifiko: :
 : : :
 : Autoritato: :
 : Ĉefliteroj: :
 : Dato: :

_____ (Forto)

Dato:

Periodo Inteligenteco Raporto numero

Horo:

Landkartoj:

Loco Posteno

de Komando:

A. Informo de malamiko je fino de periodo.

B. Malamiko operacio je fino de periodo.

1. Resumo.

2. Nova malamiko taktiko, kaj armiloj au alia materialo.

3. Operacio de malamiko subteno elementoj.

C. Alia Inteligenteco faktoroj.

D. Kontraŭainteligenteco (mallonga resumo de kontraŭainteligenteco) (situacio dum periodo)

E. Malamiko kapabloj

1. Listo de direktoj de ago.

2. Diskuto kaj analizo de subparagrafo E-1

3. Deduktoj pri de relativaj probablaj de alpreno de malamikoj kapabloj.

/s/_____ Titolo (Komandanto)

Almetejo

Distribuo *Form 13. Periodic Intelligence Report, Esperanto.*

Autentikigi

.....
 : :
 : SIGELO :
 : :


```

.....
: Klasifiko:      :
:                :
: Autoritato:     :
: Ĉefliteroj:    :
: Dato:           :
.....

```

: SIGELO :
 :
 :
 :

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FORM

.....
.....
: Classification: :
: :
: Authority: :
: Initials: :
: Date: :
.....
.....

_____ (Force) Date _____
Intelligence Summary No. _____ Hour _____
Maps _____ CP Location _____

A. Information of Enemy Activity for the Period.

B. Special Intelligence Observations

1. Location of road-blocks and mine fields

2. New identifications

3. Enemy vehicles destroyed (Estimated)

4. Enemy Movements

5. Weather and condition of ground

a. Weather

b. Conditions for traffic

C. Estimate of Situation With Deductions:

/s/ _____
Intelligence Officer

Distribution
Authentication

.....
: :
: SEAL :
: :
: :
.....

Form 14. Intelligence summary, English.

Radio: KODO	UNUAECO	TUJA
KLARA	KAMPO SENDITAĴO	
	DATO _____	
POR _____		
Pozicio		Unit Numero

	Sendo _____	
Konfidenca	Nomo	Rango
Sekreta		
Plej Sekreta		
Pozicio		Unito Numero
AGO: de Signalo Sekcio _____		
	Tempo	Transsendita

Noto. Ĉi tiu Formo Servas La Agresoj Formo En La Sama Maniera Kiel Usono Sendajo Formo Servas La Usono Fortoj.

Form 15. Message Form, Esperanto.

Radio: CODE	URGENT	PRIORITY
CLEAR	FIELD MESSAGE	
DATE _____		
FOR _____		
Position	Unit Number	

Sender _____		
Confidential	Name	Rank
Secret		
Top Secret		
Position		Unit Number
Action by Signal Section _____		
Time	Transmitted	

Note. This form serves the Aggressor Forces in the same manner as U.S. Message Form serves U.S. Forces.

Form 15. Message form, English.

KURACA SEKCIO
TAGLIBRO DE KURACA KOLEKTA PUNKTO

Unito _____

Dato _____

Loko _____

Nro	Nomo	Rango	Milita Nro	Unito	Diagnozo	Disponado

Form 16. Medical collecting point log, Esperanto.

MEDICAL SECTION

LOG OF MEDICAL COLLECTING POINT

Unit _____

Date _____

Place _____

Number	Name	Rank	Serial Number	Unit	Diagnosis	Disposition

Note. This log is kept at all medical collecting points and serves as a record of all patients receiving attention.

Form 16. Medical collecting point log, English.

KURACA SEKCIO
ĈIUSEMAJNA RAPORTO PRI MALSANULOJ KAJ VUNDAS

1. KAMPØ HOSPITALO: _____

LOKO: _____

2. POR LA PERIODO DE SEP TAGOJ KE KOMENCIS: _____

3. MEZAJO ĈIUTAGA FORTIKECO: OFICIROJ: _____

SOLDATOJ: _____

4. NOMBRO DE MALSANULOJ:

Speco de Viktimoj	Sumo en Komenco de Periodo	Ricevitoj	Resenditoj al Deĵoro kaj Evakuitoj	Mortintoj	Sumo en Fino de Periodo	Ŝanĝigo
Malsanuloj						
Vundas						
Sumo						

5. UNITOJ SERVITOJ DE HOSPITALO: _____

6. ŜANĜIGOJ: _____

7. SUBSKRIBO. _____

(ADJUTANTO AU KOMANDANTO)

Form 17. Field hospital weekly report, Esperanto.

MEDICAL SECTION

WEEKLY REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED

1. FIELD HOSPITAL: _____

PLACE: _____

2. FOR THE PERIOD OF SEVEN DAYS WHICH BEGAN: _____

3. AVERAGE DAILY STRENGTH: OFFICERS: _____

SOLDIERS: _____

4. NUMBER OF SICK:

Type of Victims	Number at beginning of period	New Arrivals	Returned to Service and Evacuated	Dead	Number at end of period	Changes
Sick						
Wounded						
Total						

5. UNITS SERVED BY HOSPITAL: _____

6. CHANGES: _____

7. SIGNATURE: _____

(ADJUTANT OR COMMANDANT)

Note. Item 3 applies only to patients. Units listed in 5 and 6 are designated by code name or number when report is made within the theater of operations.

Form 17. Field hospital weekly report, English.

Nomo _____

Milita Nro _____

Aĝo _____ Deĵoro (jaroj) _____

Rango _____ Unito _____

Regimento au Stabo _____

Dato, Horo, kaj Kolekta Punkto kie dokumentoj
estis aligitaj

Diagnozo:

Kuracado:

Disponado:

(SUBSKRIBO DE KIRURGO)

TRANSPORTAJ MEMORANDUMOJ

Por registri evakuado de malsanuloj, kuracaj klarigo unitoj, hospitalaj
vegonaroj, hospitalaj ŝipoj kaj periloj de transporto devas subskribi la
suba informo.

De _____ al _____ Per _____
(Transport unito) Dato

De _____ al _____ Per _____
(Transport unito) Dato

De _____ al _____ Per _____
(Transport unito) Dato

Form 18. Medical Casualty Tag, Esperanto.

Name _____
ASN _____
Age _____ Time in Service (yrs) _____
Rank _____ Unit _____
Regiment or Staff _____
Date, Hour, and Collection Point at which document attached:

Diagnosis:

Cure:

Disposition:

(MEDICAL OFFICER)

Note. Information pertaining to the patient must correspond to the entries made in his identity book.

TRANSPORTATION MEMORANDUM			
For registering evacuation of sick, medical clearing units, hospital cards, hospital ships and allied media of transportation, the below form must be filled in.			
From _____	To _____	By _____	
		Mode of Transport	Date
From _____	To _____	By _____	
		Mode of Transport	Date
From _____	To _____	By _____	
		Mode of Transport	Date

Form 18. Medical Casualty Tag, English.

APPENDIX IV

FORMS FOR PREPARED PRISONER OF WAR ACTIVITY

Section I. FORM FOR BRIEFING PREPARED PRISONERS

This form is a recommended guide for intelligence agencies in preparation of prisoners of war for injection in any exercise.

1. NAME: _____
2. UNIT: _____
3. GRADE: _____
4. DUTY ASSIGNMENT: _____
5. TYPE, CHARACTER, OR ATTITUDE: _____
6. DATE TO BE CAPTURED: _____
7. PLACE TO BE CAPTURED: _____
8. CIRCUMSTANCES: _____
9. MISSION WHEN CAPTURED: _____
10. POW TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF:
 - a. ORGANIZATIONS: _____
 - b. LOCATION OF: _____
UNITS—
INSTALLATIONS—
 - c. OTHER TACTICAL INFORMATION: _____
 - d. PERSONALITIES: (Officers and NCO's) _____
 - e. MORALE: _____
 - f. CASUALTIES: _____
 - g. SUPPLY SITUATION: _____
 - h. UNIT IDENTIFICATION: _____
 - i. STRENGTH: _____
 - j. REPLACEMENT: _____
11. BRANCH OF SERVICE INFORMATION: (Inf, Arty, Engr, etc.):
 - a. TYPE AND NUMBER OF WEAPONS: _____
 - b. CHARACTERISTICS OF WEAPONS: _____
 - c. TYPE OF EQUIPMENT: _____
 - d. CHARACTERISTICS OF EQUIPMENT: _____
12. PERSONAL BACKGROUND:
 - a. DATE OF BIRTH: _____ PLACE OF BIRTH: _____
 - b. SCHOOL: _____ YEARS: _____
 - c. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION: _____
 - d. MARITAL STATUS: _____ NAMES OF CHILDREN: _____
 - e. ADDRESS OF PARENTS: _____
 - f. OCCUPATION OF FATHER: _____

13. **MILITARY EXPERIENCE:**
 - a. YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE: _____
 - b. DATE JOINED AGGRESSOR ARMED FORCES: _____
 - c. SPECIAL TRAINING OR SCHOOLS: _____
 - d. AGGRESSOR CAMPAIGNS PARTICIPATED IN: _____
 - e. DATE JOINED PRESENT UNIT: _____
14. **UNIT HISTORY:**
 - a. LENGTH OF TIME IN COMBAT: _____
 - b. PREVIOUS LOCATION: _____
 - c. DATE UNIT ARRIVED IN AREA: _____
HOW: _____
 - d. PRIOR HISTORY OF UNIT: _____
15. **INSTRUCTIONS TO POW:** (Documents, equipment, uniform, tactical information, etc.)

Section II. BACKGROUND STORY

This section is a recommended guide for background information. Aggressor identities should be based upon the personal life, military background, and language qualifications of the individual selected to portray the prisoner.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NAME: Mueller, Alfredo 2. ALIAS: Ponardo 3. GRADE: Warrant Officer | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. UNIT: 1001 Intelligence Battalion (attached to Army Group West (Forward) and controlled by the Intelligence Section, HQ Army Group West (Forward)). |
|---|--|

5. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Subject was born in Rosario, Argentina, on 14 February 1920. His father was a German immigrant, while his mother was a native Argentinean of Czech origin. Through his parents, subject became conversant with both German and Spanish and also obtained a slight knowledge of Czech through contact with his maternal grandparents. His father operated an export-import business, and subject learned some English through frequent contact with American and English business acquaintances, who frequented his father's home. He also studied English during his first year in high school. In 1932, subject's

parents were divorced and subject moved with his mother to Buenos Aires. His mother's sympathy for extreme left-wing causes prompted him to join the Argentine Communist Youth Organization in 1935. In 1936, subject's mother died and subject rejoined his father in Rosario. In 1938, subject went to Germany to study political science at the University of Goettingen. The outbreak of the war in 1939 prevented subject from returning to Argentina, and, because of his German origin, he was inducted into the German Army. Because of his linguistic background, he was sent to an interrogation school and emerged as an interrogation NCO (Sonderfuehrer). He spent the remainder of the war interrogating American and English prisoners of war at the Western Front. In 1945, subject was captured by United States troops and subsequently repatriated to Argentina. He found that his father's business had failed in 1942, and that his father had died in 1944. Left without any means of support, subject worked in a number of menial jobs and became progressively embittered. Turning to the Brown Shirt cause, he found that his patriotism was suspected because of his wartime service in Germany. In early 1949, he embraced the Aggressor cause and joined the underground Circle Trigon Party. Upon the discovery of his clandestine activities by the Argentine police, he fled to Aggressor-occupied Cuba in November 1949. Subject accepted Aggressor citizenship in November 1951.

6. AGGRESSOR MILITARY BACKGROUND:

In February 1950, subject joined the Aggressor Army. Owing to his military service in Germany, he did not have to undergo basic training, but took a brief refresher course for veterans of foreign armies at Havana. He subsequently attended an NCO course at Port au Prince, Haiti, from which he was graduated in June 1950. After a short tour of duty with a basic training unit at Port au Prince, he joined the 31 Fusilier Rifle Division in Cuba in August 1951. Subject participated with the Division in the Texas Campaign in March 1952 and was decorated with the Star of Merit for exemplary conduct under fire. In October 1952, subject was promoted to the rank of platoon sergeant and returned to the Caribbean, where he was assigned to the Intelligence Section of Headquarters Second Army (later redesignated Second Rifle Army). In July 1953, subject volunteered for attendance at the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Upon graduation in January 1954 at the head of his class, subject was promoted to the rank of warrant officer and retained as an instructor. In February 1955, he was transferred to his present unit, the 1001 Intelligence Battalion, which was attached to Army Group West (Forward). He served as a counter-intelligence agent during the Central United States Campaign in 1955. In May 1956, he requested a transfer to positive intelligence duties and was assigned to the Interrogation Section of the Intelli-

gence Battalion. He served as an interrogator during the 1956/1957 Texas-Louisiana Campaign and was captured in May 1957 during the Aggressor retreat to the Texas-Louisiana Lodgment Area.

7. AGGRESSOR INTELLIGENCE TRAINING RECEIVED.

During the period July 1953-January 1954, subject attended the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The course of instruction included training in positive and counterintelligence, language training, and instruction in special warfare. During the period June-August 1956, subject attended an IPW refresher course and subsequently an English language refresher course at the Aggressor Intelligence School, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Section III. DEBRIEFING FORM

This form is a recommended guide for the debriefing of prepared prisoners of war upon their return to the intelligence agency which injected them into the exercise.

1. CAPTURE:

a. Capturing Unit _____ Time and Date _____
Circumstances of capture: _____

b. How were you handled (search for concealed weapons, documents, tagging, guard discipline, segregation)? _____

c. How long were you kept at your initial point of capture? _____

d. Did you notice any U.S. installations, troop dispositions, etc.? _____

2. HANDLING:

a. Enumerate successive echelons to which you were taken from time of capture to the last interrogation point. (Indicate length of time held at each echelon.) _____

b. Were pertinent documents evacuated with you? Did you have an opportunity to destroy them? _____

c. Were you kept properly segregated during evacuation procedure? _____

d. Did you pass through any CP's, supply installations, troop concentrations? _____

3. INTERROGATION:

- a.* At what level were you first interrogated? _____

- b.* Were you kept properly segregated? _____
- c.* Were the documents in your possession when captured properly utilized? _____
- d.* Explain briefly the method of interrogation? _____

4. MISCELLANEOUS: (Include here anything not covered by preceding paragraphs) _____

APPENDIX V

SAMPLE MESSAGES

The following 20 messages are part of a series of messages that were prepared for the intelligence buildup of an exercise on the West Coast of the United States.

1. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR MEDIUM BOMBERS WITH FIGHTER ESCORT ATTACKED ISLAND INSTALLATIONS AT 15/0400 JUL PD MACHINE GUN AND ROCKET FIRE EXTREMELY ACCURATE PD AIR STRIKES AVOIDED DAMAGING AIRFIELD AND ITS INSTALLATIONS PD EVAL ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/0700 JUL PD END
2. UNTRIED IWO JIMA SOURCES REPORTED AGGRESSOR PROBABLY USING AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH RADIO CONTROLLED ROCKETS IN ATTACK ON ISLAND INSTALLATIONS PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 16/0800 JUL PD END
3. OSCAR NOVEMBER INDIA REPORTS FOUR SUPPLY SHIPS AND FOUR SURFACE ESCORT VESSELS LEFT IWO JIMA TASK FORCE AND SAILED NORTH EAST AT 15/0930 JUL PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/1200 JUL PD END
4. OSCAR NOVEMBER INDIA REPORTS UNIFORM SIERRA SUBMARINES IN CONTACT WITH AGGRESSOR CONVOY EIGHT VESSELS PD WILL ATTACK FIRST OPPORTUNITY PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/1400 JUL PD END
5. UNTRIED IWO JIMA SOURCES REPORTED RUMOR CURRENT AMONG NATIVES AGGRESSOR SANK ONE UNIFORM SIERRA AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND THREE DESTROYERS IN ACTION OFF IWO JIMA 15 JUL PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/0900 JUL PD END
6. SOURCE OUR MESSAGES TWO TWO CMA TWO FIVE IDENTIFIED AS LOYAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PD ASSIGNED CODE NAME CHLORINE PD EVAL CLN BRAVO PD DATE OF MSG 17/1100 JUL PD END

7. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR LANDED MAJOR PORTIONS TWO RCT SIXTY FIRST RIFLE DIVISION PD BEACHHEAD FIRMLY ESTABLISHED PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1400 JUL PD END
8. COMMANDER UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES OKINAWA REPORTS HEAVY DAMAGE MOTOR VEHICLES AND GASOLINE STORAGE TANKS IN ATTACK BY FIFTEEN MEDIUM BOMBERS 16 JUL PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1600 JUL PD END
9. UNTRIED SOURCE SAIPAN REPORTS RUMOR AMONG NATIVES UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES WITHDRAWING FROM ALL PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND BASES PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1800 JUL PD END
10. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS APPROACHES WITHIN ONE THOUSAND YARDS TO GIVE CLOSE SUPPORT DURING EARLY PHASES ATTACK ON ISLAND PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1900 JUL PD END
11. UNTRIED PALAUS ISLAND GROUP SOURCE REPORTS AGGRESSOR AGENTS RECENTLY LANDED BY SUBMARINE WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2000 JUL PD END
12. SOURCE CHLORINE REPORTS PROBABLE THAT AGGRESSOR AIRCRAFT DIRECTED TO TARGETS BY AGENTS USING RADIO PD EVAL CLN BRAVO DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2100 JUL PD END
13. UNTRIED KAMPOT SOURCE REPORTS AGGRESSOR HOLDING TRAINING MANEUVERS FOR PARATROOPS IN THAT AREA PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2200 JUL PD END
14. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS UNIFORM SIERRA RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT OBSERVED AGGRESSOR LANDING ON OTHER ISLAND OF BONIN GROUP PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2230 JUL PD END
15. UNTRIED SOURCE INDO HYPHEN CHINA REPORTS INTENSIVE TRAINING AIRBORNE OPERATIONS AT HOTEL ALFA NOVEMBER OSCAR INDIA BY AIRBORNE UNITS PD CODE NAME USED CMCLN BRAVO OSCAR JULIETT OSCAR HYPHEN THREE TWO ZERO

ONE FIVE PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD
DATE OF MSG 17/2300 JUL PD END

16. UNTRIED SAIGON SOURCE REPORTS LARGE BUILDINGS BEING REQUISITIONED FOR SOME TYPE OF HEADQUARTERS PD NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2315 JUL PD END
17. UNIFORM SIERRA COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES NEW DEFENSIVE POSITIONS PD TROOPS HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES FROM AIR GROUND HYPHEN ATTACK UNITS PD LETTERS FOUND ON DEAD AGGRESSOR PILOT AND PARA WHISKEY APOSTROPHE SIERRA HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED SMCLN TWO BATTALION CMA ONE ZERO SIX TWO FOUR CMA FOXTROT PAPA OSCAR CMA SEVEN TWO TWO CHARLIE SLASH OSCAR PAPA MIKE CMA HOTEL ALFA NOVEMBER OSCAR INDIA PD ALSO ONE BATTALION ONE ZERO SIX TWO SIX CMA FOXTROT PAPA OSCAR CMA SEVEN TWO TWO CMA CHARLIE SLASH PAPA MIKE CMA HOTEL ALFA NOVEMBER OSCAR INDIA PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 17/2330 JUL PD END
18. UNIFORM SIERRA COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES OTHER ISLANDS IN BONINS HAVE SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES PD POSITION PRECARIOUS PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 18/0900 JUL PD END
19. SOURCE OUR MESSAGES FOUR AND TWO IDENTIFIED AS LOYAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PD ASSIGNED CODE NAME OSCAR XRAY YANKEE GOLF ECHO NOVEMBER PD EVAL CLN BRAVO PD DATE OF MSG 18/1300 JUL PD END
20. UNIFORM SIERRA COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR ATTACKS ARE HEAVY AND FANATIC WITH NO REGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 20/0900 JUL PD
END

APPENDIX VI

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR AGGRESSOR PERSONNEL

Section 1. PRE-EXERCISE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR GUIDANCE IN THE INSTRUCTION OF TROOPS REPRESENTING AGGRESSOR IN TRAINING EXERCISES

This schedule and program of instruction is a recommended guide for Aggressor troops participating in training exercises. The hours of instruction may be altered to meet the requirements and exigencies of the training situation.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours</i>
GENERAL	7
Introduction Aggressor.....	(1)
Organization of Aggressor field forces and air army.....	¹ (2)
Aggressor uniforms and insignia.....	(1)
Aggressor language and forms.....	(1)
Aggressor order of battle and Military symbols.....	(2)
AGGRESSOR TACTICS	4
Unit Tactics.....	(2)
Aggressor Ground Force Tactics.....	(2)
AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION	14
Organization and Training of Aggressor Force.....	(2)
Intelligence for the US Force.....	² (4)
Aggressor Simulation Equipment and Weapons.....	³ (2)
Artillery and Fire Marking.....	(2)
Employment of Aggressor in a Tactical Exercise.....	(4)
MANEUVER CONTROL	1
Umpiring.....	(1)

¹ To include instruction relative to the specific Aggressor unit that is to be portrayed.

² Minimum for orientation of all troops (personnel that prepare documents and personnel assigned to serve as prepared prisoners of war must receive more thorough specialized training).

³ Minimum for orientation of all troops (personnel that actually will handle equipment must receive additional specialized training).

Note. All Aggressor troops participating in any tactical exercise should be given a brief daily orientation on Aggressor activities in connection with development of positions, phase lines, reconnaissance, and other related and interesting developments of the exercise.

**PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION
GENERAL SUBJECTS (7 HRS.)**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Introduction to Aggressor.	1 C	Purpose and scope of course; history, terminology and missions of Aggressor; the Aggressor Military System.	FM 30-101
Organization of Aggressor field forces and air army.	2 C	Organization of the army group, field army, corps, divisions, general headquarters, troops and air army.	FM 30-102
Aggressor uniforms and insignia.	1 C	Uniforms and insignia of the Aggressor army, air force, and armed forces high command. Awards and decorations.	FM 30-101
Aggressor language and forms.	1 C	Introduction to Esperanto; Aggressor forms; and use of Esperanto on forms.	FM 30-101
Aggressor Order of Battle, and military symbols.	2 C	Identification of units and organizations of the Aggressor Armed Forces; Index to officers; armed forces postal system and reference data. Aggressor military symbols.	FM 30-101 and FM 30-103.

AGGRESSOR TACTICS (4 HRS.)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Unit tactics-----	2 C	Aggressor individual and small unit tactics; special operations.	FM 30-102
Ground force tactics--	2 C	Tactics of Aggressor infantry, armor, artillery, and combined arms.	FM 30-102

*C—Conference.

AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION (14 HRS.)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Organization and training of an Aggressor Force.	2 C	Organizing US unit into Aggressor units, uniforms and insignia requirements. Use of Aggressor names and personal documents. Training of an Aggressor force.	FM 30-101, ch. 7.
Intelligence for the U.S. force.	4 C	Intelligence from higher headquarters, documents, radio intercept, ground activity, counterintelligence, and prepared prisoners, casualties, and deserters.	FM 30-101, ch. 5.
Aggressor simulation equipment and weapons.	2 C, D	Description and use of pneumatic equipment, simulator banks, sonic equipment, and weapons adapters. Marking of equipment.	FM 30-101, ch. 3.
Artillery and fire marking.	2 C, PE	Aggressor artillery organization and representation, fire marking.	FM 105-5, pars. 22, 23, and FM 30-101 ch. 3.
Employment of Aggressor in a tactical exercise.	4 C, PE	Employment of Aggressor in a tactical exercise.	All previous references and general plan.

MANEUVER CONTROL (1 HR.)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Umpiring-----	1 C	Duties and functions of umpires in tactical exercises.	FM 105-5, pars. 19-23, 37-64.

*C—Conference.

D—Demonstration.

PE—Practical Exercise.

Section II. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND PREFABRICATED PNEUMATIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (15 HRS.)

This training should follow that presented in section I. Personnel assigned to assist in the erection, employment, deflection, and maintenance of the pneumatic models, and those that will handle pyrotechnics and/or serve as Aggressor artillerymen should undergo this specialized training.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Introduction-----	1 C-----	Introduction, mission of Aggressor, organization of Aggressor, employment of pneumatic equipment, types of pneumatic equipment to be used in the exercise.	FM 30-101
Portable air compressor.	1 C, D, and PE.	Maintenance and operation of portable air compressor, fuel mixture, starting, stopping, lubrication, common malfunctions, and proper air pressure.	TM 5-5096
Pneumatic equipment.	2 C, D, and PE.	Structural features of pneumatic equipment, inflation, nomenclature, maintaining pressure, deflating and packing.	FM 30-101
Maintenance and repair.	1 C, D, and PE.	Maintenance and repair of pneumatic equipment, contents and use of repair kit, safety precautions.	Technical instruction for pneumatic equipment.
Camouflage-----	3 C, D, and PE.	Camouflage principles to be observed in erecting and siting pneumatic equipment, review of Aggressor organization, employment of equipment in the exercise.	
Introduction-----	1 C, D, and PE.	Mission and organization of Aggressor artillery, nomenclature, and construction of simulator bank.	FM 30-101 and FM 30-102.
Operation, firing----	1 C, and D	Ammunition, use of gasoline, preparing for firing, handling, storage, safety precautions, loading and unloading, disposal of duds.	FM 30-101
Operation, electric system.	1 C, and D	Control panel, wiring system, construction, operation, safety precautions, troubleshooting.	FM 30-101
Field operations----	1 C, and D	Organization of positions using simulators, fire missions and fire directions centers.	FM 30-101 and FM 30-102.
Firing-----	3 PE	Practice firing review of all previous material.	Previous references.

*C—Conference.
D—Demonstration.
PE—Practical Exercise.

Section III. AGGRESSOR PREPARED PRISONER OF WAR AND AGENT TRAINING PROGRAM

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Introduction-----	1 C	Introduction, mission and organization of Aggressor force, employment of prepared prisoners, casualties and agents.	Aggressor scenario, intelligence plan.
Aggressor history-	2 C	Aggressor history, political background, and military organization.	Aggressor scenario, FM 30-102.
Aggressor uniforms.	1 C and D.	Aggressor uniforms, insignia, and decorations.	FM 30-101, ch. 2.
Documents-----	2 C and PE.	Documents and forms used by Aggressor, purpose of each.	FM 30-101
Aggressor order of battle.	4 C	Aggressor order of battle, general, organization and history of units participating in exercise, names and personalities of commanders in Aggressor force.	FM 30-103, Aggressor master order of battle for the exercise.
Signs and symbols	1 C and PE.	Aggressor signs and symbols.	FM 30-101
Introduction to history.	1 C	Types of intelligence teams, purpose of each, coordination necessary, headquarters level at which various types of intelligence teams are found.	FM 30-5
Map reading-----	3 C and PE.	Review of map and aerial photograph reading, scales, and grids, coordinates, signs and symbols, contour lines, ridge and stream lining, orientation of aerial photographs from ground observation and maps, use of compass.	FM 21-25 and FM 21-30.
Interrogation----	2 C, D, and PE.	Techniques employed in interrogating various types of prisoners, testing of background stories.	FM 30-15 and TM 30-210.

*C—Conference.

D—Demonstration.

PE—Practical Exercise.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
POW processing--	2 C	Processing a prisoner of war through various command levels, interrogation levels and techniques employed at each, type of information desired at each level.	FM 30-15 and TM 30-210.
Aggressor language.	2 C	Use of Esperanto, translations of common military terms to Esperanto, review of languages to be used in exercise.	FM 30-101
Background stories and documents.	8 C	Preparation of briefs and background stories for prepared PW's and agents, checking for completeness and accuracy, preparations of documents to be carried by PW's and agents.	Aggressor scenario, background stories, documents, intelligence plan, FM 30-101.
Review-----	8 C and PE.	Review of mission, testing of background stories, final check of documents for completeness and accuracy, review of all previous material.	FM 30-101, Aggressor scenario, operation orders, intelligence plan, maps of exercise area.
Map and terrain study.	2 PE	Map and terrain study of exercise area, location of boundaries, roads, bridges, streams, swamps, high ground, woods, etc.	Aerial photos and maps exercise area, Aggressor scenario, operation orders, tactical plan.
Counterintelligence.	1 C	Mission of counterintelligence, methods of operation, use of passwords and counter signs, uniform and credentials.	FM 30-5

*C--Conference.
PE--Practical Exercise.

Note. Two hours of counterintelligence may be substituted for language training in the schooling of agents only.

APPENDIX VII

SIMULATION DEVICES, ADAPTERS, ATTACHMENTS, AND AMMUNITION

1. Discussion of adapters and attachments appear in Chapter 3. TA23-100 provides a basis for requisitioning ammunition of a special allowance. This includes Aggressor forces who are a part of Department of the Army directed maneuver.
2. The following items of ammunition commonly used in exercises, are listed for information:

<i>Ordnance</i>	<i>Department of Defense No.</i>
Simulator gunflash M-110, w/igniter, electric, M-19-----	L596
Simulator, shellburst, ground M-115-----	L597
Simulator, booby trap flash-----	L598
Simulator, booby trap illuminating-----	L599
Simulator, booby trap whistling-----	L600
Simulator, projectile air burst-----	L366
Cartridge, blank, 10-gage shotgun-----	A010
Fire cracker, M-80-----	L378
Grenade, hand simulated-----	L801
Blank, 75-mm gun and how-----	C025
Blank, 105-mm how-----	C440
Blank, 76-mm gun-----	C131
Blank, 90-mm gun-----	C261
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, 8 rd clip-----	A224
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, 20/carton-----	A222
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, /MLB-----	A225
Cartridge, blank, cal .50 MI, /MLB-----	A559
Cartridge, blank, cal .45 M9-----	A476
Flare, trip parachute M48-----	L494
Flare, trip M49-----	L495
Mine, AP, practice, M8 (T4) and fuze, mine comb, M10 (T14) or M10A1, practice.	K105
Mine, AT, N-M, practice, M9 (T3E1) and fuze, mine, chem, AT, N-M, M-12, (T3E1) practice.	K240
Mine, AT, light, M7, inert, and fuze mine, chem, AT M600 or M601 inert--	K210
Mine, AT, heavy practice, M12 (T8E1) w/o fuze-----	K230
Fuze, mine, AT, M604, practice-----	K051
Block demolition, TNT, ½-lb charge-----	M031
Cord, detonating, (PETNO) (fuze primacord) 50 ft spools-----	M455
Fuze, blasting, time, 50-yd coils-----	M670
Lighter, fuze, weatherproof, M2 (packed 150 to the box)-----	M766
Firing device, pressure type, M1A1 (250 to box)-----	M626
Firing device, pull friction type, M-2-----	M628
Cap, blasting, spec, electric, type II, J2 (PETN) (packed 500 box)-----	M130
Cap, blasting, spec, nonelectric, type I, J1 (PETNO) (5,000 box)-----	M131

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Stock No.</i>
Dispenser simulant agent BG1 w/fill-----	6910-025-3274
Gas mustard simulated MR-----	1365-277-3044
Grenade, hand, smoke, green, M-18-----	1330-289-6851
Grenade, hand, smoke, red, M-18-----	1330-289-6852
Grenade, hand, smoke violet, M-18-----	1330-289-6853
Grenade, hand, smoke, yellow, M-18-----	1330-289-6854
Grenade, hand, smoke, white, HC, AN M-8-----	1330-219-8511
Grenade, hand, tear, CN-----	1330-219-8577
Mine, land, CML, 1-gal empty, smoke FS, solution tear gas, ONC--	1345-383-3883
Pot smoke, HC, M1-----	1365-219-8512

APPENDIX VIII

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Section I. GENERAL

1. References

AR 385-10	Army Safety Policy
AR 385-40	Accident Reporting and Records
AR 385-63	Regulations for Firing Ammunition for Training Target Practice, and Combat
AR 385-65	Identification of Inert Ammunition and Ammunition Components
AR 700-1300-8	Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives
TM 9-1900	Ammunition General
TM 9-1903	Care, Handling, Preservation and Destruction of Ammunition
TM 9-1370-200	Military Pyrotechnics
TM 9-1990	Small-Arms Ammunition
TM 9-2210	Small Arm Accidents, Malfunctions and their Causes
FM 5-25	Explosives and Demolitions
FM 21-75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling
FM 23-5	U.S. Rifle Cal .30, M1
FM 23-7	Carbine Cal .30 M1, M1A1, M2, and M3
FM 23-15	Browning Automatic Rifle, Cal .30, M1918A2
FM 23-30	Hand and Rifle Grenades
FM 23-32	3.5 Inch Rocket Launcher
FM 23-35	Pistols and Revolvers
FM 23-41	Submachine Gun, Cal .45, M3 and M3A1
FM 23-55	Browning Machine Guns, Cal .30, M1917A1, M1919A4, M1919A4E1, M1919A6, and M37
FM 23-65	Browning Machine Gun Cal .50, HB, M2
FM 23-80	57mm Rifles, M18A1
FM 23-81	75mm Rifle, M20
FM 23-82	106mm Rifle, M40A1
TM 3-300	Ground Chemical Munitions

2. Rules

The following rules apply to the handling of all explosives and pyrotechnics:

a. Explosives will be handled only by personnel who have received individual instruction from a qualified instructor.

b. All personnel will be instructed in safety precautions of types ammunition and explosives to be used.

c. One person, preferably a commissioned officer, will be made responsible for observance of safety precautions in all tasks involving the use of explosives.

d. Normally a minimum of one safety officer is required for training involving the use of any type of ammunition or other explosive material.

e. Smoking is prohibited while handling explosives and pyrotechnics.

f. Pyrotechnics and ammunition must be handled with appropriate care at all times. The explosive elements in primers and expelling charges are particularly sensitive to undue shock and high temperature. Boxes containing pyrotechnics should not be dropped, thrown, tumbled or dragged.

3. Simulator, Gun Flash M-110

Each simulator contains approximately one-fourth pound of explosive and is detonated by an electric blasting cap.

a. Keep ammunition away from heat.

b. Handle ammunition carefully and do not apply pressure or sudden impact as the electric blasting caps are sensitive.

c. Primed ammunition should not be transported.

d. Do not transport or carry electric blasting caps loosely or in pockets.

e. The loader disconnects the control box from the cable and carries it forward with him. He always works from the rear of the bank and is careful to keep his face behind the bank.

f. Load the simulator before connecting the ground wire.

g. Make certain that no one is within 150 feet of the simulator during firing.

h. Wait at least five (5) minutes before investigating misfires.

4. Simulator, Shell Burst, Ground M-115

Remove safety clip from fuze lighter. Carefully pull off cap until cord is free of container. To fire, grasp the shell burst simulator in the throwing hand. With the other hand, jerk the cord then immediately throw the device. There is a six- to ten-second delay from the time the cord is jerked until the device explodes.

Caution: Personnel closer than 15 yards may be struck by burning paper fragments. The explosive violence is such that gravel, sticks, etc., may be projected at a dangerously high velocity. Therefore, care should be taken to see that the device is thrown on ground that is free of projectile objects. Dry leaves and grass may be ignited within a radius of several feet.

5. Practice Antitank Mine

The most commonly used antitank mine is the nonmetallic practice mine M9 (T3E1) with chemical fuze M12 (T3E1). There is no explosive in the body of the mine. The fuze contains the charge and is activated by a pressure of 300 to 400 pounds.

- a. Inspect the fuze assembly and the fuze well for any damage or obstruction before arming.
- b. Screw the fuze assembly finger tight. Do not use any tools.
- c. The mine should be dug in before it is armed.
- d. Handle the practice mine with the same care given a live service mine.

6. Simulator, Boobytrap

The simulator, boobytrap, flash M-117 is a flash type boobytrap device whereas the simulator, boobytrap, M-118 is an illuminating type device. It is best to place the boobytraps in trees at a height of about 12 feet or in the center of concertinas with trip wires running across likely avenues of approach.

Caution: Do not attempt to set up or fire the simulator until procedure and hazards on the instruction sheet are understood.

7. Simulator, Projectile Air Burst M-74

This type pyrotechnic is fired from a pyrotechnic pistol M-8 or pyrotechnic projector M-9 and bursts at a height of approximately 200 feet.

- a. Rounds should be free of foreign matter, sand, mud, moisture, snow, ice or grease, when being loaded into the weapon.
- b. Rounds with cracked, dented, or deformed cases or loose closing tops should not be fired.
- c. When discharging the weapon free hand (without pistol mount), the firer's body should be below the level of the muzzle of the pistol or projector.
- d. Fire the pyrotechnic pistol or projector at a vertical angle of at least 60°.
- e. Be sure that no one is in the line of fire.
- f. Do not fire directly over troops.
- g. Appropriate precautions should be observed when firing in wooded or other areas containing objects in the line of fire. In such firing, injury to the firer or adjacent personnel may result should the signal or flare strike a branch, overhead wires, or other object that would prevent its normal flight and function.

8. Smoke Grenades and Smoke Pots

- a. *Smoke Grenades.*

- (1) Do not handle grenades by the pull ring.

- (2) When removing the safety pin hold the fuze lever firmly against the grenade body until grenade is thrown.

b. Smoke Pots.

- (1) Keep your head well to one side when igniting smoke pots.
- (2) Remain 25 feet away from burning pots.

9. Firecracker, M-80

a. The M-80 firecracker is capable of inflicting serious injury, if it explodes while being held in the hand. Burning time of the fuze will vary from 3 to 7 seconds, but instantaneous functioning has occurred when the Igniter, Blasting Fuze, Weatherproof M2 was used to ignite the firecracker.

b. The use of Igniters, Blasting Fuze Friction Types, M1 and Weatherproof M2 to ignite the firecracker M-80 is prohibited.

c. Defective firecrackers should not be fired under any circumstances. This includes firecrackers in which the fuzes are very loose or 1/2 inch or less in length. Defective firecrackers should be returned to the ammunition supply point marked as defective.

d. When a firecracker is to be thrown, the following precautions will be observed:

- (1) Immediately prior to lighting the fuze, the firer will select a spot to which the firecracker will be thrown. He will insure that no personnel are in the immediate vicinity, and that no one will be within the trajectory of the firecracker.
- (2) While lighting the fuze, the firer will hold the firecracker horizontally away from the body.
- (3) When the fuze is ignited, the firecracker will be thrown immediately to the predetermined spot.
- (4) Lighted cigarettes will not be used to ignite the fuze.

e. When exploding firecrackers under conditions other than *a* above—

- (1) The firecracker will be placed on the ground with the fuze as nearly horizontal as possible.
- (2) When lighting a fuze, the firer will bend down (squatting or kneeling position), and stay approximately at arms length from firecracker, keeping his face as far away as possible.

f. Unexpended firecrackers will be returned to the ammunition supply point.

g. No more than three M-80 firecrackers should be carried on the person at any one time.

h. No more than one M-80 firecracker will be ignited at any one time.

i. A minimum safety limit of five feet between unused and ignited firecrackers should be observed.

j. M-80 firecrackers will be carried in closed containers.

10. Small Arms Blank Ammunition

a. Before firing blank cartridges, troops will be cautioned that blank ammunition is dangerous at close range. The same precautions in loading, unloading, and clearing weapons will be exercised in blank firing as during service ammunition firing.

b. Misfires in which the primer explodes but failed to ignite the powder charge may prove dangerous when blank ammunition is fired. When misfires in excess of five percent are encountered, the lot will be withdrawn and reported to the Ordnance Officer.

c. Special precautions must be taken to prevent men from having any other type of ammunition in their possession while they are firing blank ammunition. Thorough precautions are especially necessary during a sequence of activities where blanks are fired after service ammunition has been fired, or where service ammunition may be present in the area. Individual rounds will be inspected by a competent individual prior to issue. Positive checks will be made under direct supervision of the officer in charge and/or the Safety Officer to insure that no ammunition other than blanks are in the possession of firers.

d. The use of blank ammunition in all hand-to-hand training is prohibited.

e. The use of grenade cartridges as blank ammunition is prohibited.

f. For the rifle, M1, a safety distance of 20 yards from other personnel will be maintained.

g. For the machine gun, cal .30, M1919A6, a safety distance of 125 feet in front of the gun will be maintained to preclude possible injury to personnel in the event of failure of the blank firing attachment. Troops must be cautioned that the cover must be properly secured by the catch during firing to prevent a flash back. To clear the machine gun, the safety officer must insert a cleaning rod into the muzzle end of the barrel and through the chamber to insure that no cartridge remains therein.

h. For 75-mm, 76-mm, 90-mm, 105-mm blank ammunition, the danger zone is defined by establishing a sector, the radius of which is 125 yards for the 105-mm howitzer and 90-mm guns and 100 yards for the 75-mm and 76-mm howitzer or gun. The sector will be extended from the muzzle of the weapon forward with the apex angle of 75° located at the muzzle and with a 37½° angle on each side of the line of fire. This radius may be reduced 25 yards when fired at 45° elevation or above. Spectators should not be closer than 50 feet from the breech of the weapon, and gun crews should stand well to the side of the weapon to prevent injury from a flash back.

11. Safety Radii

Type explosive or pyrotechnic

Simulator, gunflash M-110, w/ignitor, electric, M-19	150 ft
Simulator, shellburst, ground M-115	45 ft
Simulator, boobytrap flash M-117	6 ft
Simulator, boobytrap illuminating M-118	6 ft
Simulator, boobytrap whistling M-119	6 ft
Cartridge, blank, 10-gage shotgun	60 ft
Firecracker, M-80	6 ft
Grenade, hand simulated M-116	30 ft
Blank, 75-mm gun and how	100 yds
Blank, 105-mm how	125 yds
Blank, 76-mm gun	100 yds
Blank, 90-mm gun	125 yds
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, 8 rd clip	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, 20/carton	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal .30 M1909, /MLB	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal .50 MI, /MLB	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal .45 M9	60 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, green, M-18	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, red, M-18	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, violet, M-18	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, yellow, M-18	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, white, HC, AN M-8	15 ft
Pot smoke, HC, M1	25 ft
Atomic explosion simulator, DVC 39-1	100 feet from ground zero

12. Atomic Explosion Simulator DVC 39-1

Note. Read instruction sheet carefully prior to emplacement of the explosion device and follow the procedure set forth.

a. Purpose. To simulate the visual and auditory effects of an atomic explosion in field exercises and maneuvers.

b. Description.

- (1) *General.* The device is pyrotechnic in nature and for purposes of storage, shipment, and handling is considered Class C, Red Label Explosive. One complete unit is packaged per plywood box, with a unit weight of approximately 325 pounds and dimensions of 43 by 30 by 28 inches.
- (2) *Components.*
 - (a) *Smoke barrels.* The five smoke barrels (cardboard containers) have electrical connections on top. Four of the barrels are supplied with plain metal connectors. The fifth barrel is marked "center" and has a green electrical connector. Each barrel is ready for detonation.
 - (b) *Sound charges.* There are six sound charges packaged in a rectangular cardboard box. These charges are connected with a time fuze.
 - (c) *Electrical cabling.* The cabling consists of a heavy duty cable with six appropriately spaced cannon plug con-

nectors on one end. The cable is approximately 100 feet long. The center barrel connector is green and the sound connector is red.

c. Additional Material Required.

- (1) Either a 12- or 24-volt automobile type battery or a 100-cap detonation box for use as electrical power source to fire unit.
- (2) Ear plugs or cotton wads for firing party.
- (3) Shovels and hand-operated water type fire extinguishers to put out any fires.
- (4) If firing at night, a Very pistol or parachute flare sufficient to help light up the cloud should be utilized.

d. Preparation for Use. Smoke barrels and sound charges must be carefully handled. Any damage to containers or wiring will affect the efficiency of the device. To set up the device follow the procedures listed.

- (1) Select a firing party of two and inform them of their duties and responsibilities.
- (2) Unpack crate at selected site of use. The selected firing site should be reasonably free of brush or shrubs to minimize possible fire hazard.
- (3) Set four of the smoke barrels with plain metal connectors in a square about 8 feet on a side and put the center barrel (green connector) in the middle of the square away from the firing point.
- (4) Remove the ground wires from the connectors.
- (5) Lay out electrical cable between firing point which should be located upwind from point of detonation.

Note. Make no connections at the firing point until all personnel are clear of detonation area.

- (6) When using the atomic explosion Simulator DVC 39-1, personnel must not be closer than 100 feet from ground zero.
- (7) Remember that electrical connections must follow color code: plain connectors to plain plugs, red to red, and green to green.

Note. Check all connectors for tightness to insure an uninterrupted electrical circuit.

- (8) Lay out sound charges in a line so that fuze card is not crossed or tangled.
- (9) Clear all personnel from detonation area.
- (10) Fire with 100-cap detonation box or battery by connecting lead wires to both terminals and by pushing plunger when ordered.

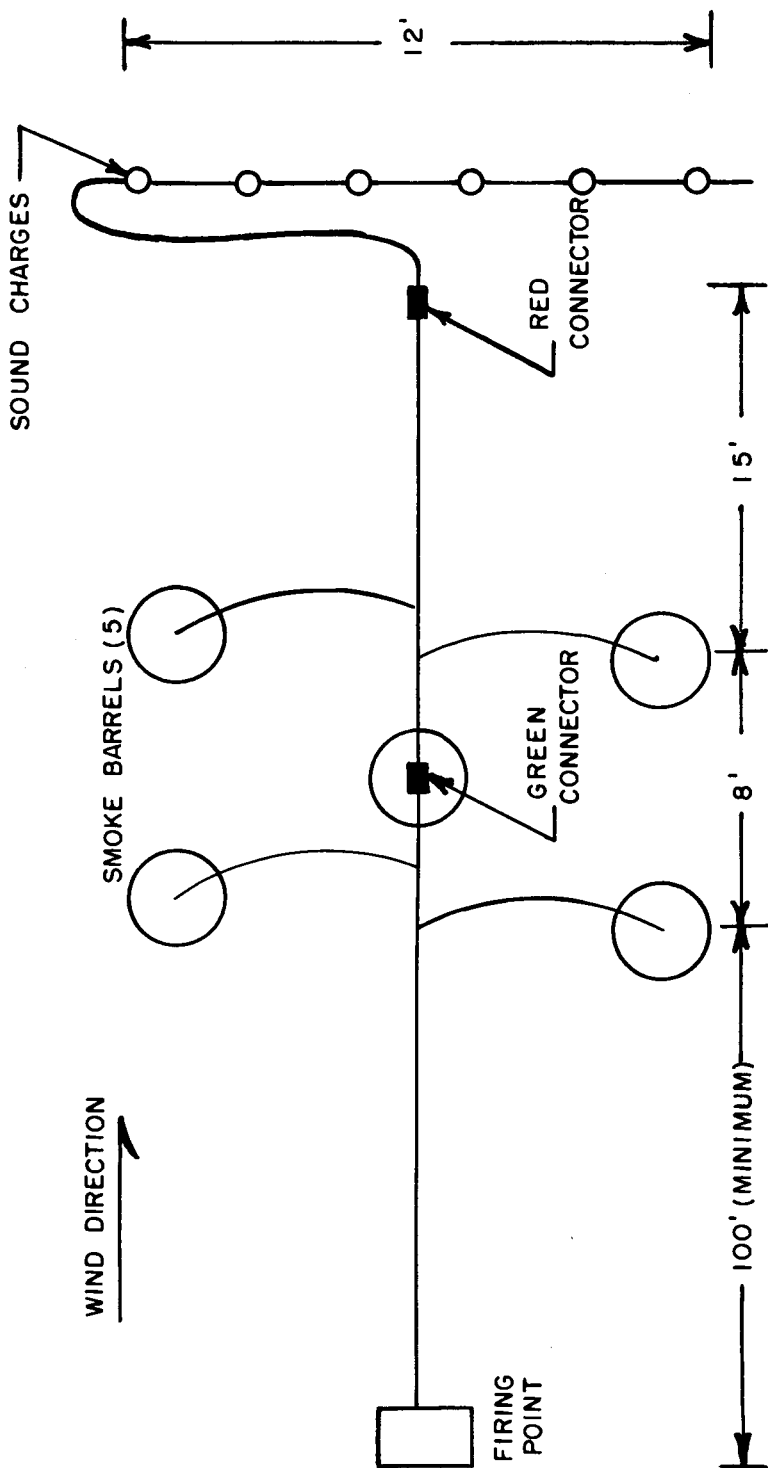


Figure 41. Emplacement diagram for detonation of simulated atomic explosion device (S-SA-1) DYC 39-1.

e. Safety Checklist.

(1) *Before firing.*

- (a) Check members of the firing party for ear plugs or cotton wads.
- (b) Warn members that no one is to be closer than 100 feet (firing cable length) from point of detonation.
- (c) Designate one person to make connections to firing box or battery and to fire units when ordered.
- (d) Provide suitable hand-operated fire extinguishers and shovels to put out burning paper residue.
- (e) If firing at night, caution the firing party not to look at the flash.

(2) *Malfunctioning.* If all units have not exploded—

- (a) Attempt to refire electrically from the firing point.

Caution: Do not approach unexploded units for 15 minutes.

- (b) After a 15-minute interval, approach area with caution and disconnect all firing wires except the one to unit which did not fire.
 - (c) Return to firing station and try to fire electrically again.
 - (d) If unit still does not fire, wait another 15 minutes and then turn unit over to ordnance demolition personnel for destruction.
- (3) *After firing.* After detonation, extinguish any fires, remove firing cable, and police area.

f. Storage and Handling. Material should be kept in clean, dry storage and protected from extremes of heat and moisture. Do not drop or handle roughly.

Section II. SOP FOR NUCLEAR BLAST DEMONSTRATOR (Locally Fabricated)

1. Purpose

The purpose of this SOP is to provide instructions for the installation and use of the Atomic Blast Demonstrator (locally fabricated). This device may be used in all demonstrations in which the simulated visual and sound effects of an atomic explosion are desired.

2. Scope

This SOP prescribes the installation, firing, and safety procedures for the successful use of the Demonstrator. A basic knowledge of the use of explosives, including the use of detonating cord and electrical firing systems, is required by the user. The explosives shall be handled and emplaced in accordance with the requirement of TM 9-1900 and FM 5-25.

3. Description

The Demonstrator consists of seven 55-gallon drums of 3 percent napalm and several high explosive charges connected by detonating cord. When exploded, this device produces a fire ball approximately 180 feet wide and 100 feet high. The mushroom-shaped pillar of smoke rapidly rises 800 to 1,000 feet.

a. Layout of Demonstrator. Arrangement and spacing of the Demonstrator components and the layout of the detonating cord systems are shown in figure 42.

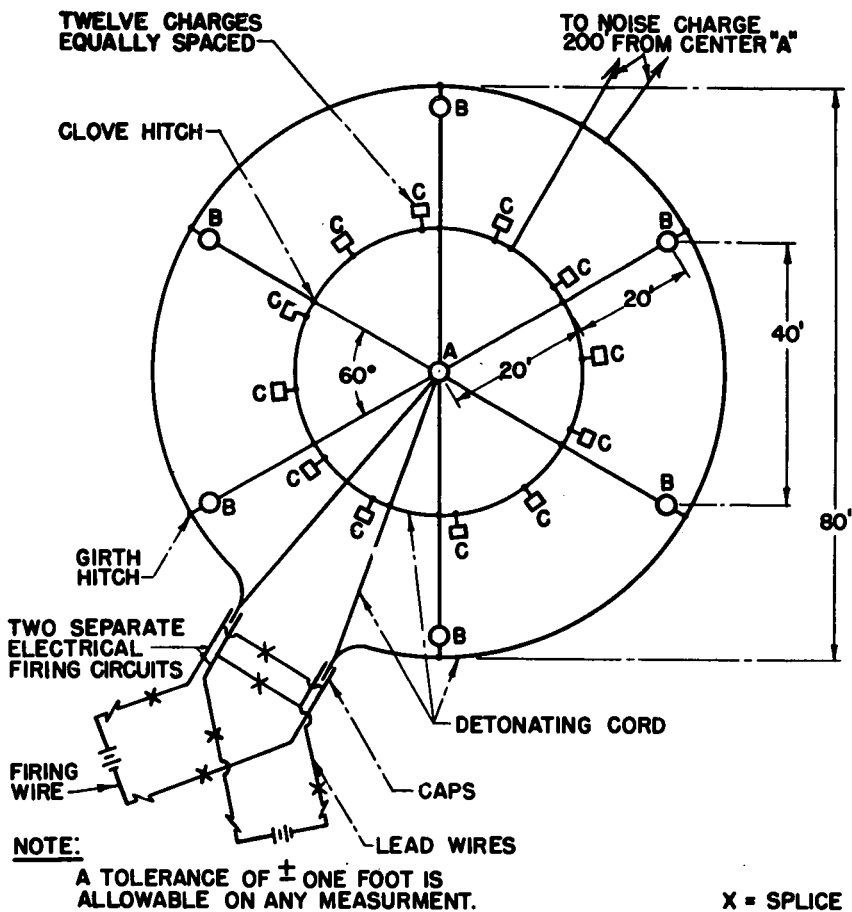


Figure 42. Spacing of charges and detonating cord system.

b. Individual Charges. In addition to the detonating cord systems, there are four different types of charges in the Demonstrator. These are—

- (1) *Center charge.* This charge consists of a 55-gallon drum of napalm, one WP hand grenade, 15 pounds of TNT (8 pounds

of which are individually primed with detonating cord), and a 40-pound cratering charge. Details of construction of this charge are shown in figures 44 and 45.

DETAIL OF CHARGE "A"

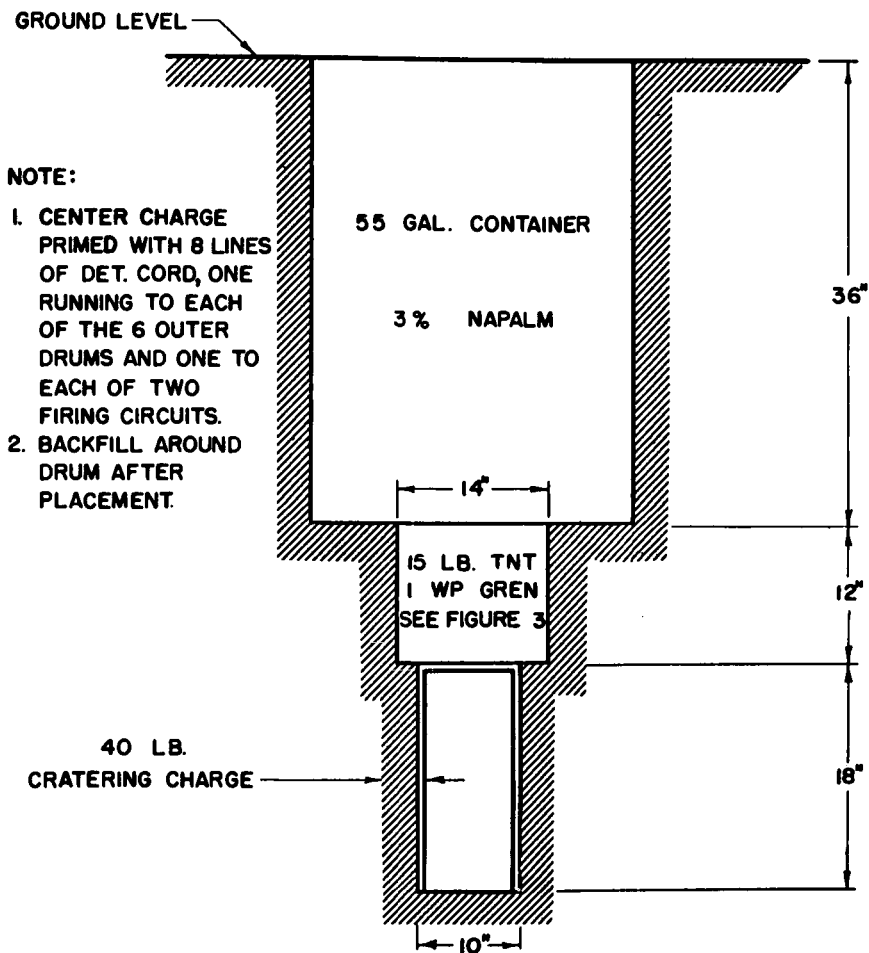


Figure 43. Components and arrangement of center charge.

- (2) *Outer ring charges.* There are six of these charges, each consisting of a 55-gallon drum of napalm, a WP hand grenade, and 8 pounds of TNT (2 pounds of which are individually primed with detonating cord). If drums with removable lids are available, they should be used. In such cases, the detonating cord shown around the top of the drum in figure 45 should be eliminated. Remove drum lids *only* after all other work on the Demonstrator is completed. Use

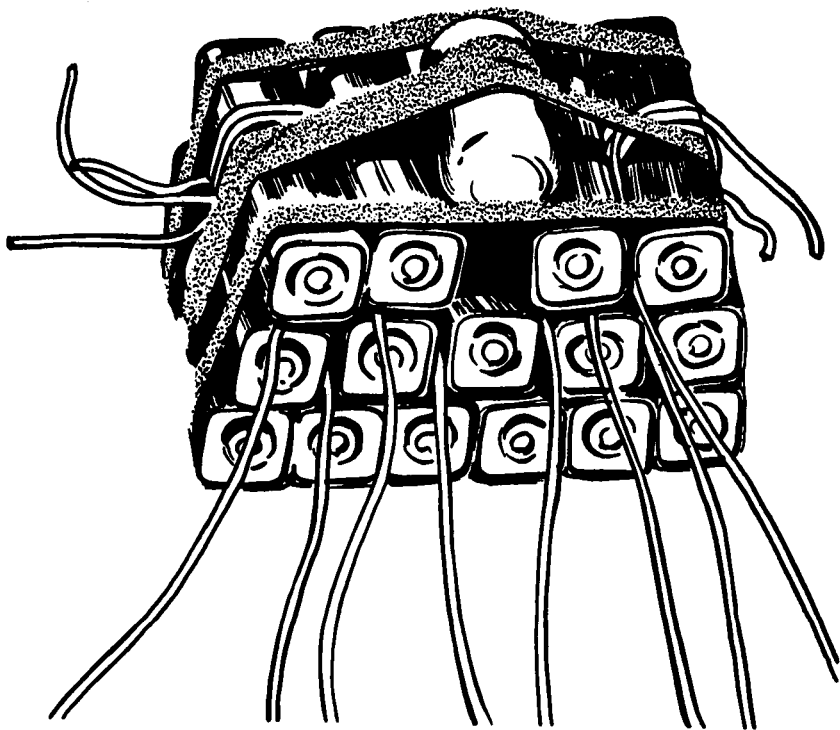


Figure 44. Details of center charge.

only nonsparking tools while removing these lids. Details of construction are shown in figures 45 and 46.

- (3) *Intermediate charges.* There are 12 of these charges, each consisting of a WP hand grenade and 4 pounds of TNT (of which 1 pound is primed with detonating cord). They are attached to a circle of detonating cord which is located 20 feet from the center drum (figs. 47 and 48). These charges are placed above ground.
- (4) *Noise charges.* This charge normally consists of 85 pounds of TNT located 200 feet from the center charge; however, the size and location of this charge may be varied to meet local conditions. If the Demonstrator is located less than 3,000 feet from spectators or buildings, the noise charge may be reduced in size; it may be made larger, if the Demonstrator is over 4,500 feet from spectators and buildings. It consists of a variable amount of TNT and all left over explosives; for example, scraps of detonating cord. As the size of the noise charge is increased, the distance from the center charge is increased to prevent the exploding noise charge from distorting the pillar of smoke. Details of the noise charge layout are shown in figure 49.

DETAIL OF CHARGE "B"

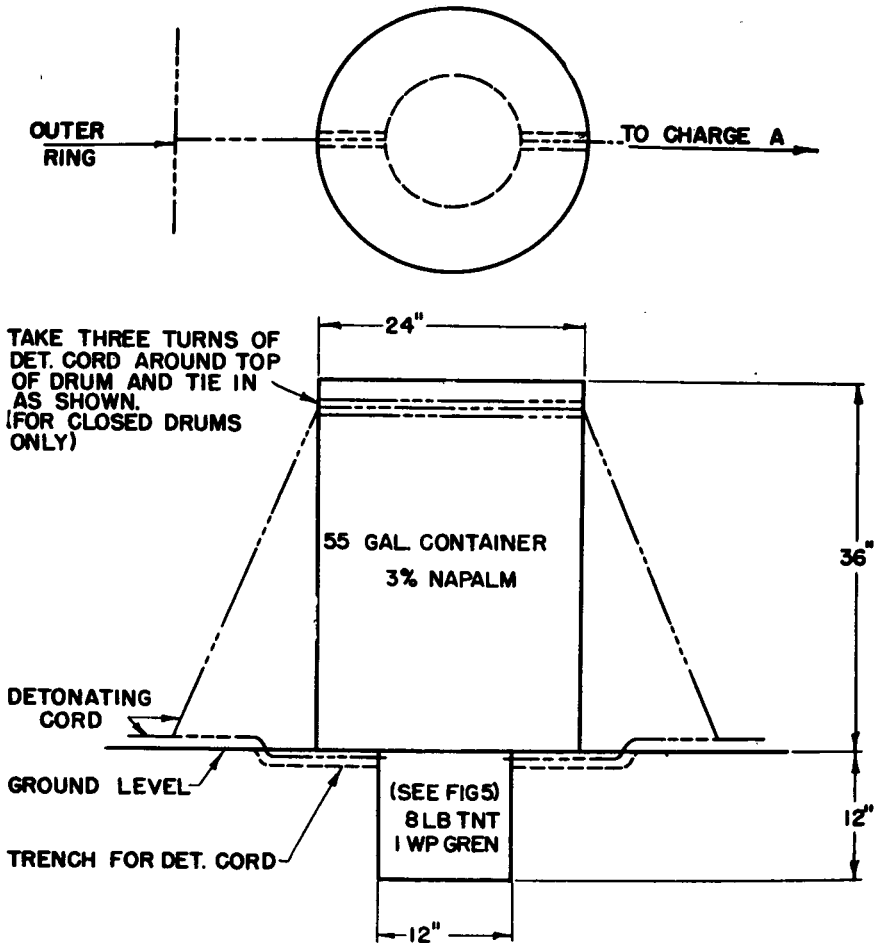


Figure 45. Components and arrangement of outer ring charges.

4. Checklist for Officer-In-Charge

a. Study safety regulations concerning the use of napalm and explosives. See AR 385-63, FM 5-25, TM 9-1900, C 1, TM 10-1101, and TM 3-366. Once the Demonstrator is installed, see that personnel are at least 1,500 feet from it. Smoking will be prohibited for a distance of 500 feet from all explosives and napalm locations. In addition, flame-producing items (matches, lighters, etc.) will be prohibited from the same area.

b. Make necessary administrative arrangements to draw explosives, hand grenades, napalm, and electric blasting caps. See paragraph 7.

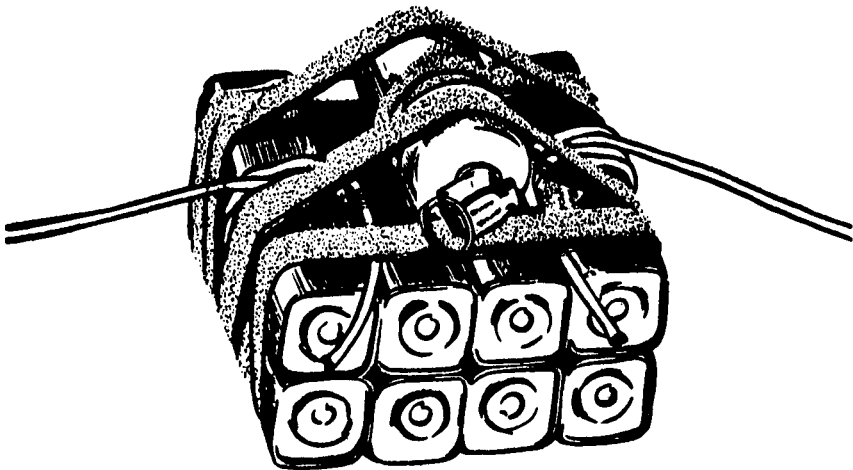


Figure 46. Details of outer ring charges.

c. Arrange for necessary transportation (a minimum of 5 vehicles), tools, equipment, and materials. See paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.

d. Emphasis should be on detonating cord systems and electric firing systems. Divide personnel into 3 details with assignment of tasks as indicated in paragraph 5. Brief all personnel on safety precautions and on their specific duties.

e. Supervise the drawing of materials.

f. Supervise the installation of the Demonstrator.

- (1) Coordinate with other activities, especially with units conducting live firing in the area. Be sure range guards are provided. If you are responsible for range guards, increase the size of the work party by the number of range guards required.
- (2) Since the Demonstrator is fired electrically, it is imperative that all safety procedures concerning electrical firing systems be followed. Be sure there is no extraneous electrical energy near the firing wires, or near the firing point. See AR 385-63. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SET UP THIS DEMONSTRATOR IF THERE IS AN ELECTRICAL STORM IN THE AREA.**
- (3) The source of power to be used to detonate the Demonstrator remains in your possession or under your control at all times.
- (4) Once on the site see that vehicles are dispersed, separate storage areas are established, and that 2 charge assembly sites are set up at least 100 feet apart and 100 feet from the Demonstrator. See figure 50.
- (5) Indicate to Detail A the location of the center charge.

DETAIL OF CHARGE "C"

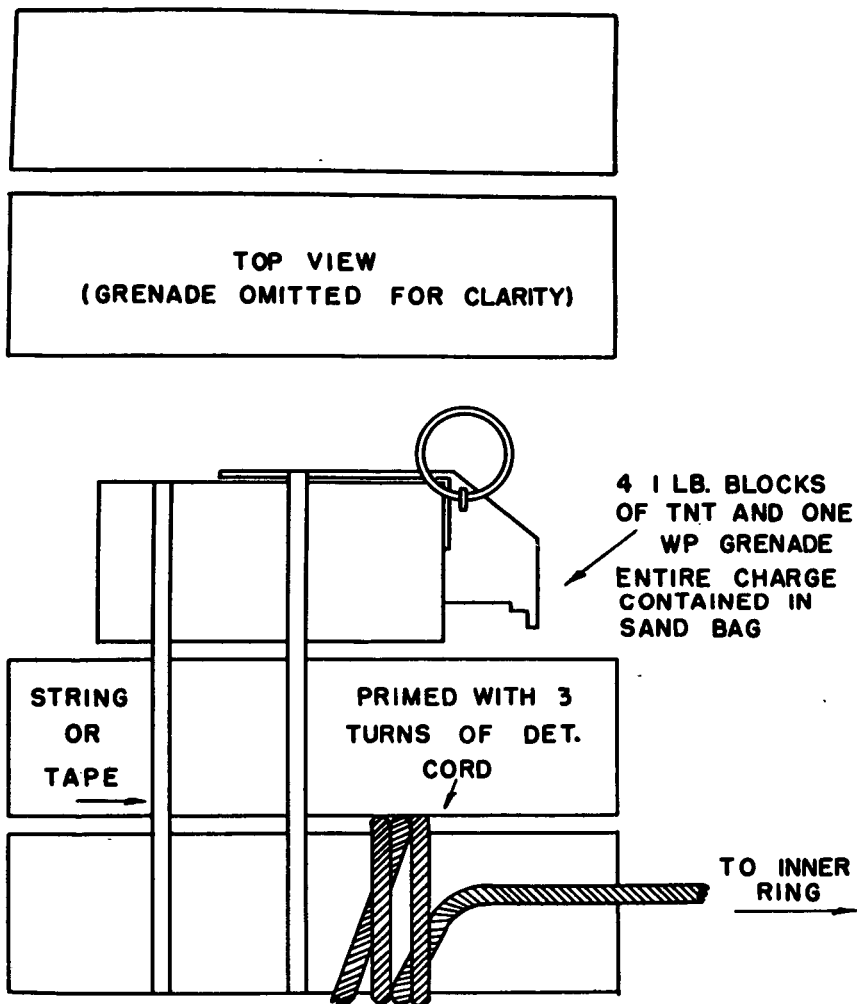


Figure 47. Components and arrangement of intermediate charges.

- (6) Exercise general supervision to include the following:
 - (a) Trucks move 500 feet from the site as soon as unloaded.
 - (b) *No charge or detonating cord is placed until all digging is completed.*
 - (c) Holes, to accommodate charges to be placed under the drums, will be dug in such a way as to prevent the weight of the drums from resting on the explosive charges and the detonating cord.

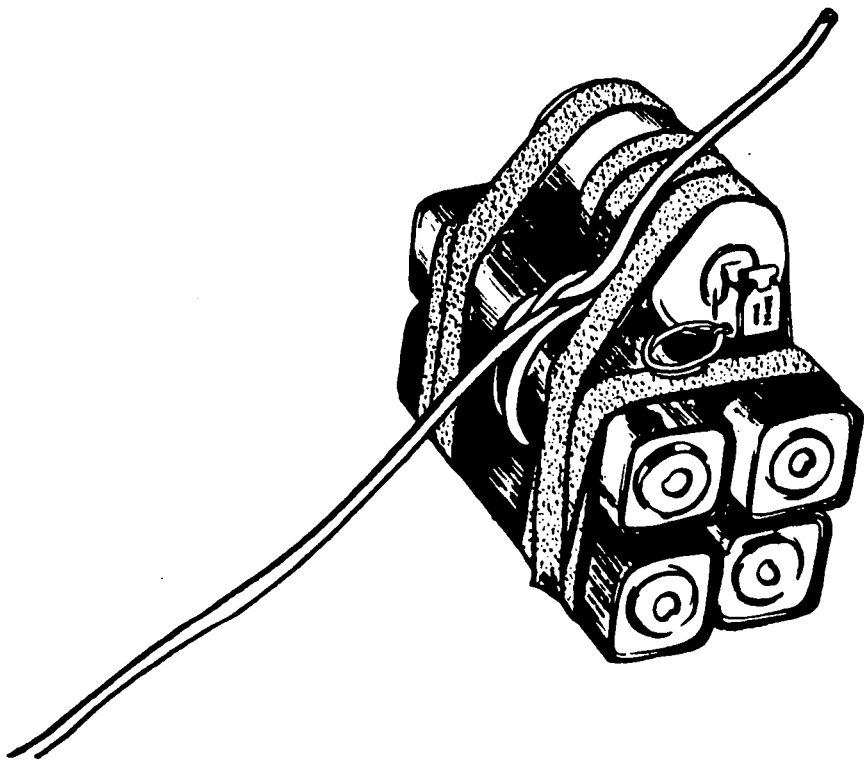


Figure 48. Details of intermediate charges.

- (d) Personnel are not allowed to gather unnecessarily at any one site.
- (e) Check preparation of charges for workmanship.
- (f) Guard site where charges are stored after assembly and before placement. Use Detail A personnel. See figure 50.
- (g) Once assembly commences, personnel walk around the Demonstrator, not through it.
- (7) To insure quality workmanship and maximum safety, observe the following sequence of assembly :
 - (a) Center charge placed.
 - (b) Center drum of napalm placed.
 - (c) Outer ring of charges placed.
 - (d) Outer ring of drums of napalm placed.
 - (e) All personnel except Detail A and yourself clear the area.
 - (f) Intermediate ring of charges placed.
 - (g) Detonating cord systems completed.
 - (h) Noise charges attached.
- (8) Inspect the completed charge to determine—
 - (a) All charges are placed.
 - (b) Detonating cord is placed and connected correctly.

DETAIL OF NOISE CHARGE

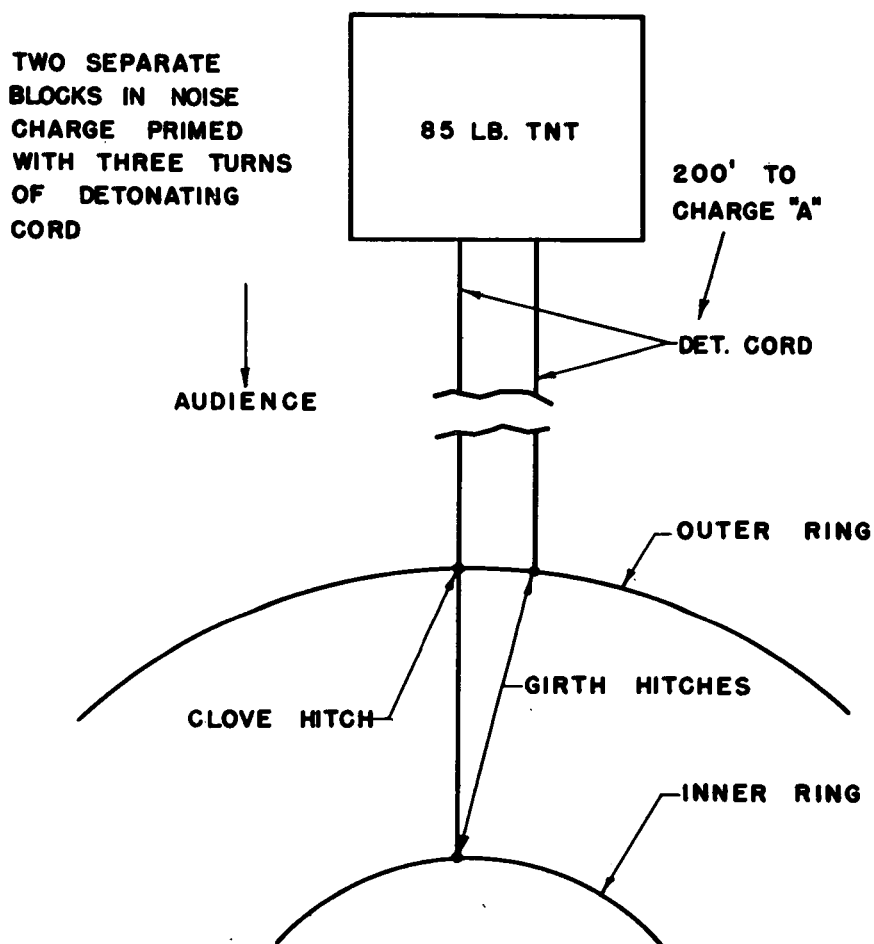


Figure 49. Components and arrangement of noise charge.

- (c) All explosives are accounted for. Place excess explosives with noise charge.
- (d) Area is clear of tools, equipment, and materials.
- (9) *Account for all personnel.* You and your driver should be the only persons at the Demonstrator at this time. All other personnel should be at the firing point. Get a position check on all personnel from the senior NCO before proceeding.
- (10) Personally check the firing circuits with the assistance of the senior NCO. Field telephones are recommended as a means of communication during this check. However, AN/PRC 6 radios may be used providing—

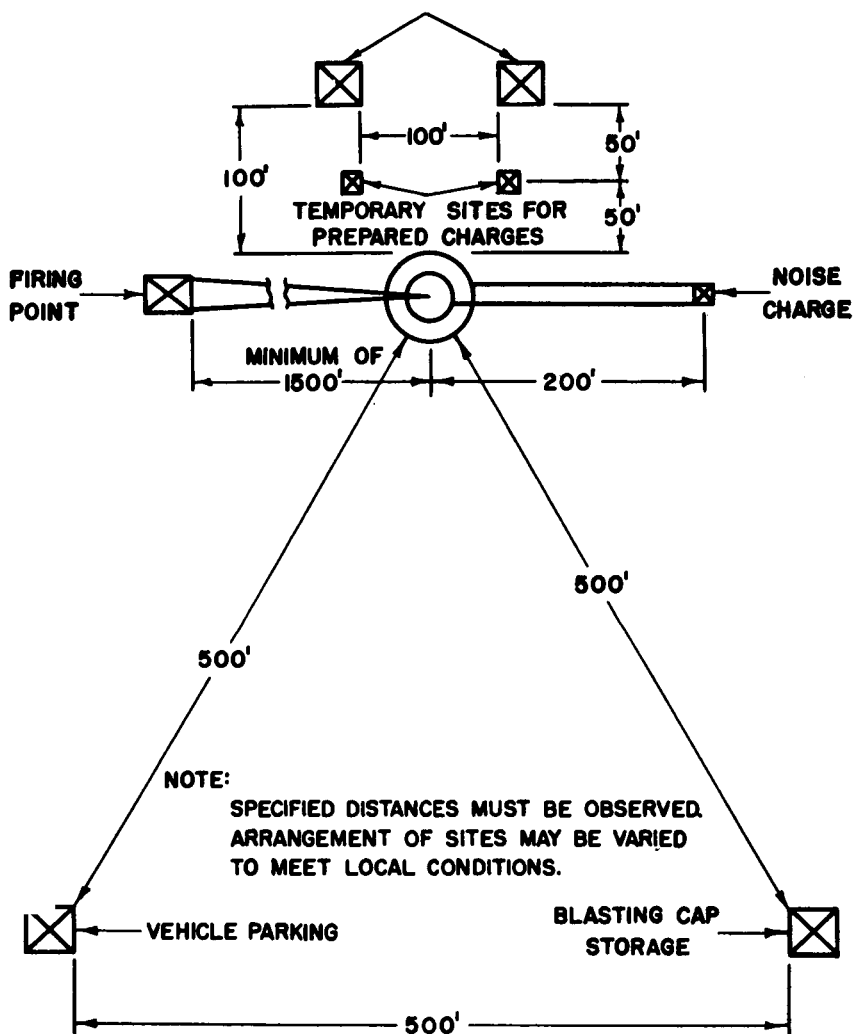


Figure 50. Suggested site layout for Demonstrator.

- (a) Electric blasting caps are at least 500 feet from the radios during transmissions.
- (b) The NCO at the firing point is thoroughly trained to stop transmitting and to move the radio 500 feet from the firing point once the check of the firing wires is completed.
- (11) Personally hook up the electric blasting caps.
- (12) Move to the firing point and check firing circuits with a galvanometer.
- (13) Short circuit firing wires.
- (14) Arrange for a well-trained demolition man to guard the firing wires at the firing point until time for detonation.
- (15) Fire charge.

- (16) Check the area for misfires and detonate them with new primers, or arrange for an Ordnance Explosive Disposal Team to dispose of the misfires.

Note. A fire break should be constructed and the site of the Demonstrator cleared of combustible material.

5. Work Party Organization

The recommended size of the work party is 12 well-trained demolition men. Range guards are not provided for in this size party. The work party should be divided into 3 details with task assignments as listed below. This organization is designed to insure maximum safety and completeness of installation. It normally takes a 12-man work party 3 hours to install the Demonstrator. Speed of installation should remain secondary.

a. Detail A (2 EM)

- (1) Stake out the location of the seven drums of napalm after the officer indicates the location of the center drum.
- (2) Assist in digging of holes for outer ring of charge until Detail B completes first charge.
- (3) Guard temporary storage areas where Detail B is placing completed charges.
- (4) As soon as Detail C completes the hole for the center charge, place the center charge.
- (5) Place outer ring of charges.
- (6) Place the intermediate charges at the 20-foot radius from the center charge.
- (7) Complete the detonating cord systems. Use clove hitches where two strands of detonating cord cross and girth hitches where one strand dead ends at a second strand. Detonating cord clips can be used in either case.
- (8) Take three turns of detonating cord around the top of the drums in the outer ring. Tie both ends of the detonating cord into the existing detonation cord system (fig. 45). See paragraph 3b(2).
- (9) Make corrections or modifications as ordered by the officer in charge. Move to the firing point on his order.

Note. This detail must leave the area and check in with the NCO at the firing point before any caps are attached to the firing wires.

b. Detail B (1 NCO and 5 EM)

- (1) Check and load necessary equipment and material.
- (2) Under supervision of the officer, draw explosives and WP grenades. Transport grenades in one vehicle, explosives in a second; personnel from this detail and from Detail A ride in a third vehicle.

- (3) Under supervision of the officer, set up assembly and storage sites. The two assembly sites include one for the center, outer ring, and noise charges; and one for the preparation of the intermediate charges. After each charge is assembled, checked by the NCO, and placed in a sandbag, it is moved to a temporary storage site 50 feet from the assembly sites and 50 feet from the perimeter of the Demonstrator. As soon as explosives and grenades are unloaded from the trucks, the trucks move 500 feet from the Demonstrator. The drivers return to assist in subsequent work.
- (4) After all charges have been prepared and all holes have been dug, Detail A places the charges. The men exercise extreme care to avoid putting any pressure on the explosive charges and to avoid cutting the detonating cord with the drums.
- (5) Place the noise charge.
- (6) Police area, load tools, and equipment, and move to firing point.
- (7) Account for all personnel.
- (8) The senior NCO assists the officer in a check of firing circuits. Following the check, the NCO short circuits firing wires and personally guards wires until the officer arrives.

Note. Depending on the relative speed of this detail and Detail C, the officer in charge assigns the task of laying the firing wires.

- (9) The NCO in charge of this detail is constantly alert to the distribution of his personnel. He will order all idle men away from the Demonstrator.

c. Detail C (4 EM)

- (1) Draw and transport napalm to site. Do not smoke around or on the vehicle once the napalm is loaded. Ropes and timbers for use in the loading and unloading of the drums of napalm are transported on this vehicle.
- (2) Unload napalm at the site and place the drums near the stakes placed by Detail A. Place the drums that will form the circle of drums on the inner side of the stakes. The truck leaves the area as soon as the napalm is unloaded.
- (3) Two men start digging the center hole and two men begin digging the holes for the charges in the outer ring and 8 inches deep, and provide small trenches for the detonating cord.
- (4) As soon as the two men complete the outer holes, they move in to help complete the center hole. This hole must be deep enough, so the top of the drum of napalm is flush with ground level.

Note. The extension of the center hole that is provided for the cratering and the center charge must be large enough to prevent pressure on the explosive charge once the drum is in place. In addition, there will be a small trench provided in the bottom and the side of the hole in which the eight strands of detonating cord can be placed, so they will not be cut or damaged by the drum. See figure 51.

- (5) If the above work is finished before Detail B completes its work, this detail will lay the firing wire. If Detail B is laying the firing wire, this detail assists in the final placement of the napalm drums, after which it will move to the firing point.

Note. This detail must check in with the NCO at the firing point before any electric blasting caps are attached to the firing wires.

d. Modified Procedure. The time required to actually install the Demonstrator may be reduced by clearing the site of combustible material, digging the holes, and laying the firing wires ahead of time.

6. Material List

The following tools, equipment, and materials are required for the installation of the Demonstrator:

- a. 50-foot tape
- b. 2 axes
- c. 2 brush hooks
- d. 2 machetes
- e. 6 shovels
- f. 2 pick mattocks
- g. 1 hatchet
- h. 1 posthole auger
- i. 1 60-inch crowbar
- j. 3 pairs of cap crimpers
- k. 1 pair of pliers, sidecutting
- l. 1 galvanometer
- m. 2 sound powered telephones (or 2 AN/PRC 6 radios).
- n. 7, 55-gallon drums
- o. 100 feet of 1/2-inch rope
- p. 2 timbers, each 4" x 8" x 10"
- q. 7 painted stakes
- r. 2 BA 279/U radio batteries (Recommended source of power)
- s. 20 sandbags
- t. 10 rolls of friction tape
- u. Enough firing wire (field wire is satisfactory) for at least 2 firing circuits

7. Explosive Requirements

The following explosives are required:

- a. 200 pounds of TNT

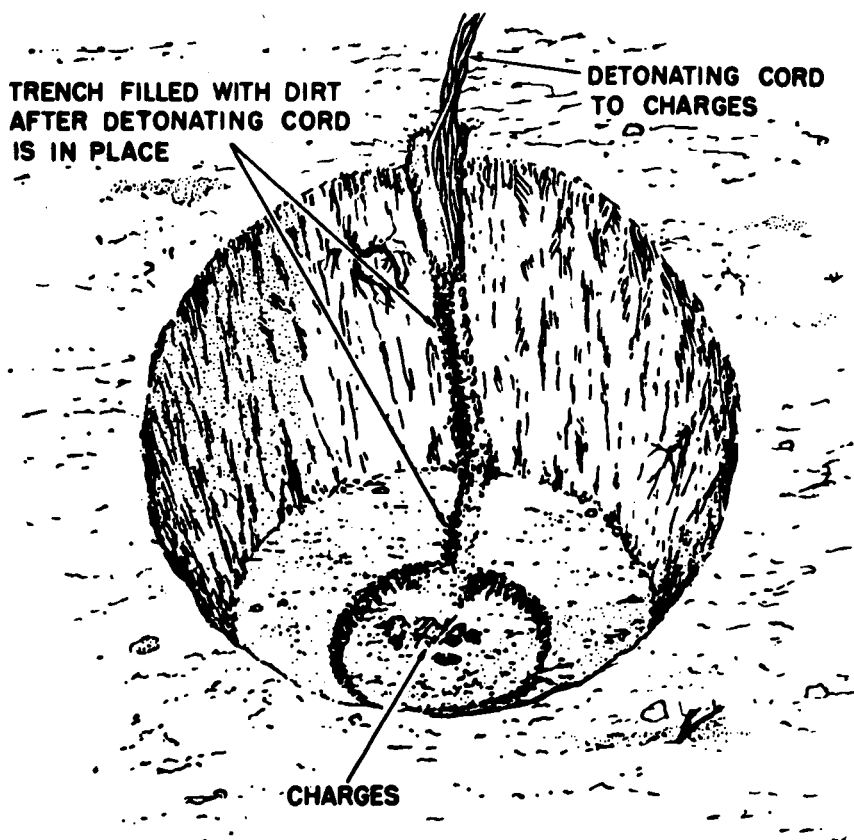


Figure 51. Hole for center charge. (Notice provisions to avoid weight of drum from resting on explosive charge and detonating cord.)

- b. 1,600 feet of detonating cord
- c. 1 cratering charge
- d. 19 WP hand grenades
- e. 8 caps, blasting electric special
- f. 350 gallons of napalm

8. Transportation Requirements and Loading Plan

Five vehicles are required. To comply with safety regulations, the following loading plan will be used :

	Type vehicle	Personnel	Load
a. Vehicle No. 1..	¼ ton.....	Driver, Officer.....	Blasting caps, friction tape, galvanometer, pliers, cap crimpers, and 1 telephone.
b. Vehicle No. 2..	¼ ton.....	Driver (Detail A), NCO (Detail B).	19 WP grenades, range flag.

	<i>Type vehicle</i>	<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Load</i>
c. Vehicle No. 3--	¾ ton-----	Driver (Detail B)---	TNT, Cratering charge, detonating cord.
d. Vehicle No. 4--	2½ ton-----	Driver (Detail C), 1 EM (Detail C).	Napalm, 2 timbers, ½-in. rope.
e. Vehicle No. 5--	2½ ton-----	Driver (Detail B), 4 EM (Detail B), 1 EM (Detail A), 2 EM (Detail C).	Hand tools, firing wire, batteries, radios, sandbags, stakes, 1 telephone, measuring tape.

f. All vehicles carrying explosives or napalm will display four signs marked **EXPLOSIVE** and carry 2 fire extinguishers. In addition, vehicles 3 and 4 will have a 6-inch layer of sand in the truck bed.

APPENDIX IX

EXAMPLE OF PLAN FOR CONVERSION OF AGGRESSOR FORCES

HEADQUARTERS 15th AIRBORNE DIVISION
FORT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

TRAINING MEMORANDUM
NUMBER 11

30 October 1958

GENERAL PLAN FOR CONVERSION OF 1st BATTLE GP,
375th PRCHT INF TO AGGRESSOR FORCES FOR EX-
ERCISE "STATIC LINE"

1. *Effective Date*

This training memorandum is effective for planning upon receipt and for implementation on D-10 or as directed by the exercise director.

2. *References*

- a. AR 350-177.
- b. FM 30-101.
- c. FM 30-102.
- d. FM 30-103.
- e. CONARC Training Memorandums.
- f. General Plan Exercise STATIC LINE.
- g. CONARC Directive, directing the exercise.

3. *Objective*

To provide direction and guidance for conversion of 1st Airborne Battle Group, 375th Inf to Aggressor Military Forces for the purpose of portraying elements of the maneuver enemy in Exercise STATIC LINE.

4. *General*

a. The use of a live maneuver enemy will add realism to the exercise and will enable the maneuvering elements to develop and test situations under actual tactical conditions.

b. The U.S. Army unit(s) designated, will convert to Aggressor army units as indicated in paragraph 5. Aggressor order of battle, organization, equipment and uniforms will be used as indicated.

c. Upon completion of this exercise, units will revert to their original U.S. Army designation and status.

d. Aggressor unit designations, names and ranks contained herein are for Exercise STATIC LINE only. For all other purposes, normal administrative procedures will apply.

e. The Aggressor unit designations and names will not be released to members of this command other than those requiring the information for planning purposes until D-2. All units will use regular designations until that date.

f. Where Aggressor names are not provided in the order of battle, they will be selected at random and assigned to all personnel. Foreign names are appropriate and may be adapted from the individual's real name. Preparation of individual identity books will be expedited to the extent that no information revealing unit designations, etc., is entered prior to D-2.

g. Units will organize to form an Aggressor unit which is at least one level higher than the unit being converted, i.e., Battle Group to Division, or Division to Corps.

5. *Conversion Procedure*

a. Reorganize to portray Aggressor airborne division. (See fig. 52.)

b. Complete identity books for all personnel except for information revealing identity of unit and names which appear in the Aggressor order of battle.

c. Attach collar tabs and sleeve patches to shirts. Unit designations will not be marked on shirts until D-1. (Numbering stamps will be used to apply markings to uniforms.)

d. Artillery simulator banks, blank firing adaptors, attachments and pneumatics will be drawn in quantities necessary to equip the unit similarly to the Aggressor TOE.

e. Vehicles and equipment will be marked prior to D-3. See figures 35 and 40, FM 30-101. Organizational numbers and designations will not be obliterated.

f. Unit designations and assigned order of battle names will be issued prior to D-10.

6. *Training*

A training program designed to orient the unit in its role as Aggressor, to include familiarization with the Aggressor exercise scenario and sequence of events, will be conducted prior to D-1. This program will include uniform and equipment checks and other items shown in suggested training program in FM 30-101.

7. *Simulated Units*

Simulated units will be played tactically only on specific instructions of the exercise director and in coordination with the directions of the chief controller.

8. Units will not change the assigned distribution of individual weapons. Multiple tube artillery banks, additional crew served weapons, nonstandard firing devices and prefabricated pneumatic equipment will be used to represent items of Aggressor equipment.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

J. O. SMITH
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

/s/T. L. Goforth
T. L. GOFORTH
Lt Col, AGC
Adjutant General

3 Incls

1. Conversion List—U.S. Army to Aggressor Army.
2. Uniform markings for specific units.
3. Aggressor uniforms, insignia and identification.

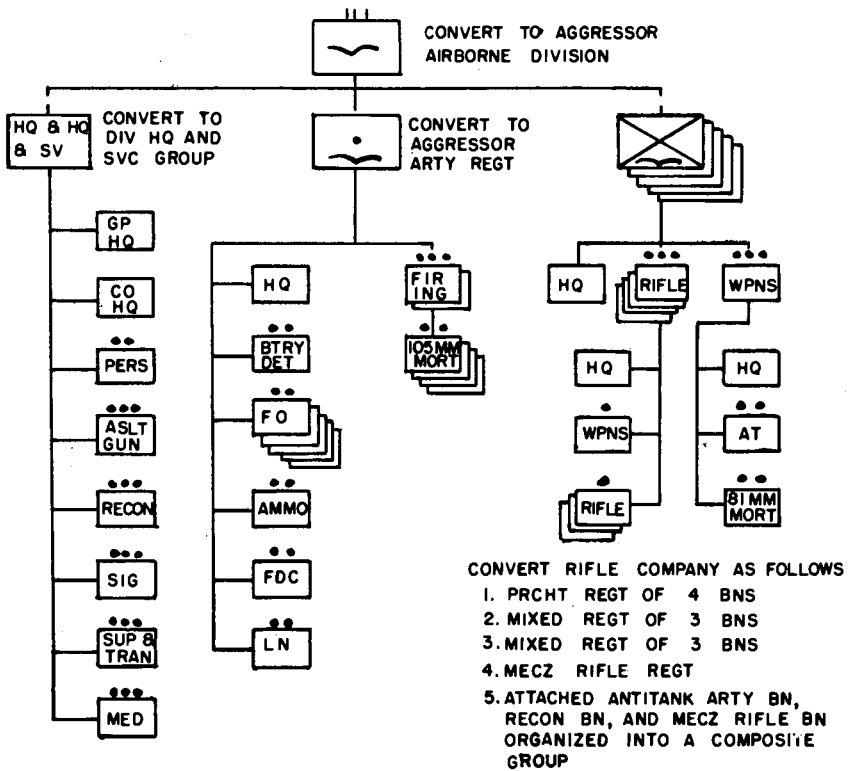


Figure 52. Organization of airborne combat group and proposed conversion.

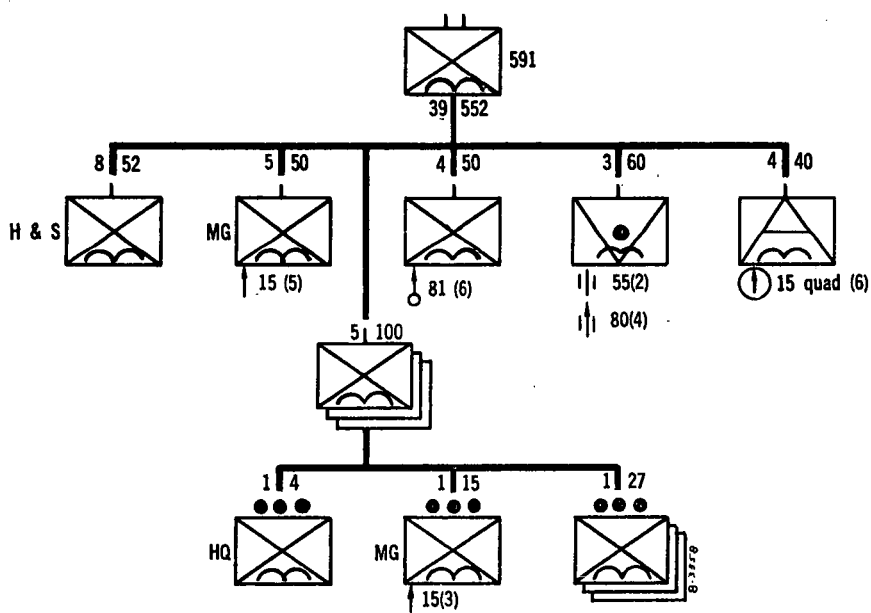


Figure 54. Airborne rifle battalion (parachute or glider).

Incl No. 1 to Training Memorandum Number 11
Hq 15th Airborne Division dated 30 October 1958

CONVERSION LIST 1st AIRBORNE BATTLE GROUP, 375th INFANTRY TO AGGRESSOR ORDER OF BATTLE

<i>U.S. designation</i>	<i>Aggressor designation</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Aggressor name</i>
Combat Group Commander.....	Commanding General.....	General of Division.....	Modici, Julio.
Deputy Commander.....	Asst Commanding General.....	General of Brigade.....	Gross, Max.
Executive Officer.....	Chief of Staff.....	Colonel.....	Pavalak, Jan.
S-1.....	Administrative Officer.....	Commandant.....	Rosinni, Luigi.
S-2.....	Intelligence Officer.....	Commandant.....	Marek, Miroslav.
S-3.....	Operations Officer.....	Commandant.....	Kawana, Hiakio.
S-4.....	Supply Officer.....	Commandant.....	Jameson, Herbert.
Hq, Hq & Sv Co.....	Airborne Division Hq & Sv Group.....	Commandant.....	Tokev, Ivan.
Aslt Gun Plat.....	Anti-Tank Arty Bn or Rocket Launcher Bn.....	Major.....	Janek, Pavel.
Recon Platoon.....	Recon Company.....	Captain.....	Steinman, Issac.
Signal Platoon.....	Signal Battalion.....	Major.....	Ziegler, Heinrich.
Supply and Trans Plat.....	Service Battalion.....	Major.....	Burns, Phillip.
Medical Platoon.....	Medical Battalion.....	Major.....	Chon-Li, Ty.
Group Hq, Co Hq and Pers Section.....	Abn Div Hq Co.....	Captain.....	Gabbitz, Hans.
Attached Engineer Platoon.....	Engineer Battalion.....	Major.....	Ragviano, Luis.
Attached Arty, Honest John and 105 How Btry.....	Gun-How Brigade.....	General of Brigade.....	Semenoff, Josef.
105 Mortar Btry.....	Arty Regt, 120 Gun Bn.....	Colonel.....	Willington, Mark.
	120 How Bn.....	Commandant.....	Koza, Vacsav.
	120 How Bn.....	Commandant.....	Nassen, Anton.
	150 Mortar Bn.....	Commandant.....	Azul, Gamil.
	A.T. Battalion, 80 MM Gun Bn.....	Commandant.....	Le-Van, Tang.
	AA Battalion.....	Commandant.....	Garcia, Roberto.
1 Rifle Company.....	1 Airborne Preht Regt.....	Colonel.....	Tavisto, Rafael.

<i>U.S. designation</i>	<i>Aggressor designation</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Aggressor name</i>
Co Hq.....	H & S Company.....	Captain.....	Staram, Karl.
Rifle Plat & Mort Sect.....	1 Precht Battalion.....	Major.....	Ratajczyk, Stanislaw.
Rifle Plat.....	2 Precht Battalion.....	Commandant.....	Turner, Arthur.
Rifle Plat & AT Sect.....	3 Precht Battalion.....	Captain.....	Rabul, Aziz.
Rifle Plat.....	4 Precht Battalion.....	Major.....	Kolom, Ferdinand.
2 Rifle Company.....	1 Airborne Mixed Regt.....	Commandant.....	Visonno, Philippo.
Co Hq & Wpns Plat.....	H & S Company.....	Captain.....	Saxton, Marcus.
Rifle Plat & Rifle Sqd.....	1 Glider Battalion.....	Major.....	Bartos, Adolf.
Rifle Plat & Rifle Sqd.....	1 Precht Battalion.....	Major.....	Orel, Georgi.
Rifle Plat & Rifle Sqd.....	2 Precht Battalion.....	Captain.....	Socarro, Octavio.
3 Rifle Company.....	2 Abn Mixed Regt.....	Colonel.....	Mazuki, Ishimoto.
Co Hq & Wpns Plat.....	H & S Company.....	Captain.....	Palmsted, Vernon.
Rifle Plat & Rifle Sqd & Wpns Squad.....	1 Glider Battalion.....	Commandant.....	Hauserman, Gunter.
Rifle Plat & Rifle Sqd.....	1 Precht Battalion.....	Major.....	Valek, Felix.
Rifle Plat & Rifle Sqd.....	2 Precht Battalion.....	Commandant.....	Benick, Alex.
4 Rifle Company.....	Mecz Rifle Regt.....	Colonel.....	Khazan, Abdula.
Co Hq.....	Hq Co.....	Major.....	Certos, Manuel.
Rifle Plat.....	1 Mecz Rifle Battalion.....	Major.....	Vanek, Vladimir.
Rifle Plat.....	2 Mecz Rifle Battalion.....	Commandant.....	Petrov, Simon.
Rifle Plat.....	3 Mecz Rifle Battalion.....	Commandant.....	Torrez, Miguel.
Rifle Plat.....	1 Med Tk Bn.....	Captain.....	LeMans, Pierre.
Weapons Plat.....	Mecz Rifle Regt Arty.....	Captain.....	Dryback, Edward.
5 Rifle Company.....	Abn Div Reinf Group.....	Commandant.....	Krava, Bratislav.
Co Hq.....	Gp Hq Co (Prov).....	Major.....	Adana, Petrov.
Weapons Platoon.....	A.T. Arty Battalion.....	Captain.....	Sancez, Herminio.
Rifle Platoon & Rifle Squad Recon Battalion.....		Major.....	Gaston, Alois.
Rifle Platoon & Rifle Squad Mecz Rifle Battalion.....		Major.....	Karek, Tomas.
Rifle Platoon & Rifle Squad Tank Battalion.....		Captain.....	Kipler, Ivan.

Incl No.2 to Training Memorandum Number 11
Hq 15th Airborne Division dated 30 October 1958

UNIT UNIFORM MARKINGS FOR AGGRESSOR CONVERSION

Unit	Tab	Collar	Tab	Sleeve
Hq & Sv Gp, 15th Abn Div (Hq Pers only).	Red	15	Blue	15
15 Anti-Tank Arty Battalion	White	15	White	15
115th Recon Company	Yellow	115	Blue	15
115th Service Battalion	Blue	115	Blue	15
115th Signal Battalion	Tan	115	Blue	15
115th Medical Battalion	Blue	115	Blue	15
115th Abn Div Hq Co	Red	115	Blue	15
115th Abn Div Engr Battalion	Black	115	Blue	15
115th Gun-How Brigade	White	115	White	III
116th Arty Regt	White	116	Blue	15
715th 120 How Battalion	White	715	Blue	15
716th 120 How Battalion	White	716	Blue	15
717th 150 Mortar Battalion	White	717	Blue	15
718th Anti-Tank Arty Battalion	White	718	Blue	15
117th Anti-Aircraft Arty Bn	White	117	Blue	15
101st Abn Preht Rifle Regt	Red	101	Blue	15
H & S Co	Red	101	Blue	15
I Preht Abn Rifle Bn	Red	1	Blue	15
II Preht Abn Rifle Bn	Red	2	Blue	15
III Preht Abn Rifle Bn	Red	3	Blue	15
IV Preht Abn Rifle Bn	Red	4	Blue	15
102d Airborne Mixed Regt	Red	102	Blue	15
H & S Company	Red	102	Blue	15
V Glider Battalion	Red	5	Blue	15
VI Preht Battalion	Red	6	Blue	15
VII Preht Battalion	Red	7	Blue	15
103d Airborne Mixed Regt	Red	103	Blue	15
H & S Company	Red	103	Blue	15
VIII Glider Battalion	Red	8	Blue	15
IX Preht Battalion	Red	9	Blue	15
X Preht Battalion	Red	10	Blue	15
634th Mecz Rifle Regt	Yellow	634	Yellow	Fifth
Hq Co	Yellow	634	Yellow	Fifth
I Mecz Rifle Battalion	Yellow	1	Yellow	Fifth
II Mecz Rifle Battalion	Yellow	2	Yellow	Fifth
III Mecz Rifle Battalion	Yellow	3	Yellow	Fifth
IV Med Tank Battalion	Yellow	4	Yellow	Fifth
I Mecz Rifle Regt Arty	White	1	Yellow	Fifth
605th Abn Div Reinforcing Gp (Hq)	Blue	605	Blue	First
Hq Company	Blue	605	Blue	First
605th A.T. Arty Battalion	White	605	Yellow	III
605th Recon Battalion	Yellow	605	Red	20
606th Mecz Rifle Battalion	Yellow	606	Yellow	13
607th Tank Battalion	Yellow	607	Yellow	13

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS, INSIGNIA, AND IDENTIFICATION

1. Uniforms should be drawn on the basis of two per actual Aggressor soldier. Additional uniforms and insignia may be drawn to equip *dummy* injectees.
2. Aggressor collar and sleeve insignia will be worn by all personnel of the Aggressor Force. General Officers may adopt special headpieces, boots, and trousers according to their personal desires. All other personnel will wear the official Aggressor uniform only. (Remove all insignia from shirts prior to cleaning or laundering.)
3. Collar tabs and sleeve patches will be marked with appropriate Aggressor unit identifications.
4. Ranks as indicated in the Aggressor order of battle, will be assumed by all personnel of the Aggressor force. Where ranks and/or positions are not indicated in the order of battle, unit commanders will designate positions and Aggressor ranks to be held. (FM 30-101.)
5. When distinctive Aggressor helmets are not being worn, Aggressor personnel will wear the appropriate colored service cap as stated in FM 30-101.
6. Insignia of branch and unit (collar tabs and sleeve patches) will be drawn on the basis of one (1) set per uniform.
7. N.C.O. insignia of grade will be drawn on the basis of one (1) set per uniform. Officers will draw insignia on the basis of two (2) sets per individual except majors and second lieutenants who are converting to equivalent ranks.
8. Aggressor identification books and cards will be issued on the basis of one (1) per individual.
9. Numbering stamps for insignia will be drawn on basis of one (1) per company.
10. Each Aggressor Regiment will draw an Aggressor flag.
11. Aggressor special identification cards will be issued at the discretion of the Aggressor Senior Commander.

APPENDIX X

AGGRESSOR EXERCISE SCENARIO, EXAMPLE

Section I. AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE

1. This (example) Aggressor scenario is an authorized departure from the official Aggressor history contained in FM 30-103. The tactical situation developed in this scenario will not be recorded as an Aggressor campaign in subsequent revisions of FM 30-103.
2. Aggressor's government, religion, political philosophy, organization, equipment, and tactical doctrine correspond with that outlined in pertinent Aggressor field manuals.

Section II. BACKGROUND SCENARIO AND ORDER OF BATTLE (EXAMPLE)

3. Aggressor Background Scenario, Exercise_____

a. The global war which Aggressor had provoked in early 1956 entered its third year under more auspicious conditions for the United States and its Allies. In the three major theaters of operations, Aggressor offensives had lost their momentum or ended in defeat.

b. In Europe, Aggressor and Allied forces were stalemated, and neither side was able to disengage sizable forces for commitment elsewhere. In Southeast Asia, Aggressor had met with a decisive defeat. Although some regular units augmented by local auxiliaries clung tenaciously to portions of southern Vietnam and northern Vietnam, Aggressor had lost his offensive capability. A realistic appraisal of the situation in Southeast Asia prompted the Trinity to order a major shift of naval and ground units from this theater. Most naval units were shifted to Europe, where Aggressor's extended and vulnerable supply lines had been a major factor in forcing his offensive to come to a halt. Aggressor's major striking force in Southeast Asia, Tenth Rifle Army, was ordered to the United States and joined Marshal Negrier's Army Group East in July 1958.

c. The arrival of Tenth Rifle Army brought about a regrouping of major units in the Pacific Coast Area. Sixth Rifle Army, which had occupied the northernmost zone of the Aggressor lodgment area, had sustained severe losses during its unsuccessful attempt to cross the Columbia River and to wipe out U.S.-Canadian forces in the Puget Sound area. After transferring recent replacements to Tenth Rifle Army, Sixth Rifle Army moved to Central and Southern Mexico for

rest and rehabilitation. Seventh Rifle Army, which had held the central sector, replaced Sixth Rifle Army in the north and took up positions along the Columbia River front. Tenth Rifle Army, which had borne the brunt of the fighting in Southeast Asia, was assigned the relatively quiet central sector. In the south, Third Mechanized Army remained in its assigned sector.

d. Sixth Air Army, which had joined Army Group East in late 1957 to replace Third Air Army, retained its headquarters at the former Edwards AFB. The Air Army continued to support the entire Army Group, but concentrated its efforts in the California area, where industrial facilities exploited by Aggressor required a greater degree of protection. Furthermore, a larger number of air bases relinquished by the U.S. Air Force were available in California for immediate occupancy by major elements of Sixth Air Army. This concentration of air power in California enabled Aggressor to achieve virtual air parity with the United States in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas. In the remainder of the Pacific Coast area, however, U.S. air superiority was uncontested.

e. As of 1 August 1958, HQ Army Group East At Monterrey, Mexico, had disposed its major ground force elements as follows:

f. In the north, Seventh Rifle Army defended a line following generally the Columbia River, continuing east to Walla Walla, then to a point slightly south of Clarkston, and finally to the Idaho-Montana border at a point approximately 50 miles west of Phillipsburg, Mont.

g. To the east and northeast, Seventh and Tenth Rifle Armies and Third Mechanized Army occupied a line starting at a point 50 miles west of Phillipsburg, Mont., entering Wyoming near Yellowstone Lake, following the Green River to the vicinity of Rock Springs, Wyo., and then continuing south via Craig and Salida, Colo., to a point 40 miles east of Santa Fe, N. Mex. From this point, the line followed the Pecos River to Pecos, Tex., continued east to Texon and San Angelo, and from there followed the Colorado River to the vicinity of Bay City on the Gulf Coast.

h. In the south, the zone of Third Mechanized Army was bordered by a line running from Soto La Marina on the Gulf Coast to Mazatlan on the Pacific Coast. South of that line, Sixth Rifle Army occupied the remainder of Mexico. Some of its units were strung out along the Gulf and Pacific Coasts, but the bulk of the Army was garrisoned in the major population centers.

i. The boundary between Seventh and Tenth Rifle Army ran from San Francisco Bay due east to Caliente, Nev., and from there in a northeasterly direction to a point 50 miles north of Craig, Colo.

j. The boundary between Tenth Rifle Army and Third Mechanized Army ran from San Vicente, Lower California (Mexico), in an easterly direction to Nogales, Ariz., followed generally the U.S.-

Mexican and New Mexico-Texas border, and terminated at the intersection of the latter border and the Pecos River.

k. Along the Atlantic Coast and the easternmost portion of the Gulf Coast, Aggressor's Army Group West (Forward) had succeeded in consolidating the former Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana Lodgment Areas. The Army Group, comprising Second and Seventeenth Rifle Armies and Twelfth and Thirteenth Mechanized Armies, occupied most states of the old South, including Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and the easternmost portion of Louisiana. U.S. forces opposing Army Group West (Forward) had succeeded in containing the consolidated lodgment areas by mid-1957 and, by the end of that year, had forced Aggressor into the defensive. Heavy losses sustained by Aggressor during his initial conquest required a steady flow of reinforcements from the Caribbean Base Area. As a result, Aggressor naval strength in the North American Theater was concentrated in the Southeast Atlantic to protect the sea lanes between the Antilles Chain and the Southeastern United States.

l. Aggressor naval strength along the Pacific Coast was negligible, being restricted to coastal patrol craft and few submarines. This disparity in strength between Aggressor naval elements in the Pacific and Atlantic was not solely due to Aggressor's precarious naval and ground situation in the southeastern United States. His occupation of practically the entire Pacific Coast, extending inland to the Rocky Mountains, enabled him to attain economic self-sufficiency in that area by exploiting its vast industrial and agricultural resources. Consequently, he did not depend to any extent on logistical support from the Homeland by way of the Caribbean Base Area. His manpower situation had been stabilized after the regrouping in July 1958 and the subsequent replenishment of Tenth Rifle Army. What few replacements were needed, were moved by truck or rail from replacement depots in Mexico. These depots, in turn, were replenished by troops ferried from Cuba by air across the Channel of Yucatan. Consequently, Aggressor had no need for military sea transport along the Pacific Coast. Finally, Aggressor intelligence had failed to detect the move of the U.S. Tenth Fleet from Southeast Asia to the U.S. and Canadian-occupied portions of the West Coast. Thus, while Aggressor did not rule out U.S. amphibious operations, he was not unduly concerned about the U.S. naval threat to his area of occupation.

m. Marshal Negrier felt that the major threat to Army Group East was posed by U.S. ground forces east of the Rocky Mountains. To counter this threat, he disposed his forces, so as to block all major east-west-routes leading through the Rocky Mountains. Although this disposition tied down a large percentage of the Aggressor ground strength in the Pacific Coast area, Marshal Negrier felt that he had no alternative. Not only was he certain that the major push for the

liberation of the Pacific Coast would come from the East, but he also was concerned about U.S. partisan operations in the Rocky Mountains. These partisans were particularly active in the Colorado River Valley. Lately, partisan activities had extended to practically the entire Rocky Mountain range and the prairie country of New Mexico.

n. The centers of organized resistance were largely in the eastern portion of the Pacific Coast Area. However, the civilian population in the western portion became increasingly restive after the Aggressor defeat in Southeast Asia. After consolidating the area of occupation, Aggressor had intended to replace military CA/MG personnel by civilian administrators. The transition from military to civilian rule was initiated in early 1958, but came to a complete halt by mid-1958. At that stage, civilian administrators continued to function as advisers to the military, but the latter remained in control. This development, rather than checking civilian unrest, added to the ill feeling of the populace.

o. By the late summer of 1958, the tempo of civilian uprisings and disorders increased. Small groups or teams of Aggressor military or CA/MG personnel were subject to attack throughout the area of occupation. Particularly in agricultural areas, CA/MG personnel charged with the collection of agricultural products were attacked by rebellious farmers. In the major population centers, instances of sniping and stabbing, especially after dark, were commonplace. Houses of Circle Trigonist sympathizers were frequently bombed.

p. Aggressor countered civilian resistance with two moves. First, he moved large bodies of tactical troops into the major cities, including Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Francisco, Merced, Barstow, Reno, Sacramento, and Las Vegas. Brutal repressive measures by these troops restored a semblance of order. Secondly, he constituted Aggressor partisan units, known as "Circle Trigonist Fighters for Liberty" (CTFL). Personnel of these units were recruited from the Circle Trigon Party, USA; Circle Trigonist sympathizers; and adherents of other totalitarian parties and organizations, including the Communist Party, USA. The incidence of criminality among these personnel was rather high. CTFL units were used as security police, often in conjunction with Aggressor security forces; as Aggressor military auxiliaries; or, in rare instances, as components of Aggressor tactical units. The employment of the CTFL in the urban areas obviated the necessity of moving additional Aggressor tactical troops into the cities. On the other hand, the stationing of CTFL units in coastal areas helped to fill gaps created by the shift of Aggressor tactical troops to the cities. By interspersing Aggressor regulars and the CTFL throughout the western portion of the country, Aggressor solved the problem of maintaining internal security, while managing to keep a watchful eye on the CTFL.

g. Aggressor troop dispositions and moves during the first half of 1958 added to his capability to defend himself against external foes in the East and to cope with his internal enemies throughout the Pacific Coast area. There remained, however, the problem of coastal defense. Although the troop shifts to the major cities had not completely denuded the coastal areas of troops, Aggressor regular and CTFL contingents were rather thinly spread along the coastline of California and Oregon. The major coastal cities, of course, were heavily garrisoned. The creation of civilian exclusion zone, twelve miles in depth, along the entire coastline simplified the problems of defense, but did nothing to alleviate the inadequate manpower situation.

4. Order of Battle

a. Unit histories as shown in FM 30-103 have been modified in conformance with departures from the official Aggressor history in the Aggressor scenario. All unit histories are recorded at the end of the organizational breakdown provided for each major unit in the attached master order of battle. The following is a representative unit history modified for purposes of this exercise.

b. Army Group East: See FM 30-103, for history from 1946 to 1954. Army Group was brought up to strength and moved to Alaska in early 1955, leaving cadre for the activation of Army Group East (Forward) to fill vacuum in the St. Lawrence Area. Moved to Northern Mexico in late 1956 and subsequently assumed responsibility for the occupation and defense of the Aleutians, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Northern Mexico. Reorganized in 1957 and equipped with new weapons, including artillery and antiaircraft missiles. Conducted intensive training program throughout 1957 in order to train personnel in the operation of new equipment.

APPENDIX XI

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES

1. General

The U.S. Army Aggressor Center is the supply agency for items of Aggressor uniforms and equipment. The Aggressor Supply Catalog published annually by the Aggressor Center, describes procedures for requesting items available for issue. Copies of this catalog are available at Training Aid Subcenters and major headquarters. Additional copies are available upon request.

2. Supplies

a. The following items are stocked at the Aggressor Center:

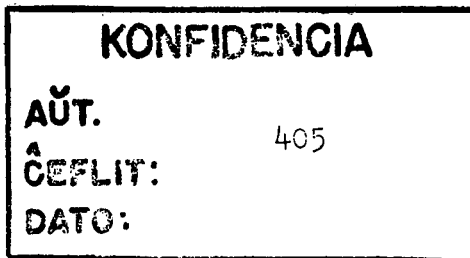
- (1) Aggressor summer and winter uniforms and insignia.
- (2) Prefabricated Pneumatic Decoy Targets.
- (3) Multiple Tube Artillery Simulator Banks.
- (4) Aggressor Forms and Publications.
- (5) Stamps, numbering for marking Aggressor uniforms.
- (6) Stamps for marking Aggressor documents.

b. Examples of stamps which may be used on documents that do not require official security classifications:

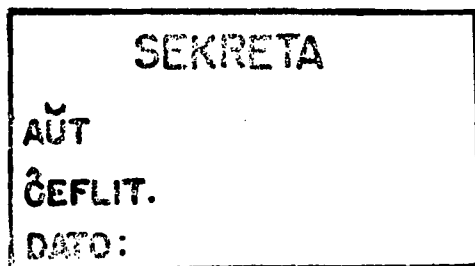
- (1) Secret for Training.



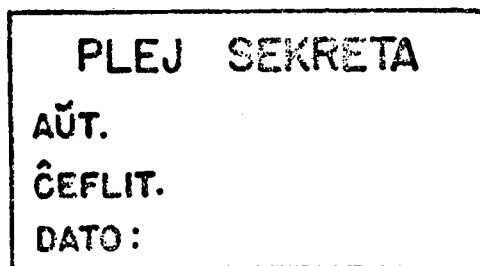
- (2) Official Aggressor CONFIDENTIAL.



(3) Official Aggressor SECRET.



(4) Official Aggressor TOP SECRET.



(5) Official Aggressor.



c. Other items.

- (1) Stamp, numbering one-half inch (for collar tabs).
- (2) Stamp, numbering, 1 inch (for sleeve tabs).
- (3) Officer Identification Card.
- (4) Soldiers Identity Book.
- (5) Message Book.
- (6) Party Card.
- (7) Aggressor Flag.
- (8) Medical Casualty Tag.

3. Department of Army Graphic Training Aids

a. The following publications may be obtained by requisition through normal channels:

- (1) Chart "Know Your Aggressor Enemy" GTA 30-7 (1).
- (2) Chart "Know Your Aggressor Insignia" GTA 30-7 (2).

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By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker*, Secretary of the Army:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff

Official:

R. V. LEE,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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CINFO (5)
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Tech Stf DA (5)
Tech Stf Bd (2)
TAG Bd (2)
TPMG Bd (2)
CofCh Bd (2)
USCONARC (20)
US ARADCOM (2)
US ARADCOM Rgn (2)

NG: State AG (3)

USAR: None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50

OS Maj Comd (20)
MDW (1)
Armies (10)
Corps (5)
Div (5)
Brig (1)
Regt/Gp/Bg (3)
Bn (1)
Co/Btry (1)
Svc Colleges (10)
Br Svc Sch (10) except
USACMLCSCH (125)
USAES (350)
USAIS (35)
USARADSCH (150)
PMGS (75)
USAAARMS (25)
USACAMGSCH (25)
USASWS (50)
USAINTC (395)
USA Aggressor Cen (2500)
PMST Sr Div Units (1)
PMST Jr Div Units (1)
PMST Mil Sch Div Units (1)
USA Cmbt Exper Cen (10)